

WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:
TEMP. 15-18 (64-68). Tomorrow (68-70).
LONDON: Showers. TEMP.
61. Tomorrow showers 10-5 (56-61).
TEMP. 18-22 (64-68). NEW YORK:
TEMP. 20-23 (68-70).
INTERNATIONAL — CORDIC PAGE.

Op. 11. 150

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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PARIS, MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1974

Established 1887



United Press International
soldiers carrying basket filled with food for the
and gunmen into the Scheveningen prison.

Release of Arab Hijacker

Mates of Dutch Jail Hold Hostages After Freeing 5

AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE, Oct. 27 (UPI).—
and two Dutch contractors over the suburban
gen Prison chapel at yesterday released five
hostages today, keeping
demanded that a third
mer be allowed to join

authorities, negotiating
gunmen via walkie-talkies
they would not give
demand until the gun-
all the women and
the hostages.

During the day were
a police spokesman said
idren, Dorothy Korsen,
sister Anke, 16, were
addition. The parents of
er among the hostages

me began at 7:30 p.m.
while a Roman Catholic
in progress. The four
control of the chapel
convicts, apparently
what was happening.
ly out, the police said.
victs included a Palesti-
nian airplane hijacker
one in the prison.
It is this man they
ught to them in the

p.m., 24 hours after the
egan, a Ministry of Justice
said, "We have
negotiations. But the
a very vague. The gun-
stil demanding only the
and we, for our side,
emanding the release of
n and children."

ce Ministry spokesman
the woman and her
ambigue
es 1,200
r Clashes

ENCO MARQUES,
Oct. 27 (UPI).—
ores have rounded up
1,200 persons in week-
designed to prevent
of social violence in
military sources said.
rested persons included
ut the majority were
whom the sources ter-
tors who fomented the
"In street battles
49 persons were killed
jured.

Alainne have been taken
y barricades at Boulogne,
west of the city, and
receded. Military sources
would be released and
uld be charged with
nected with last week's
Scheveningen Prison stands
only a few hundred yards from
the sea. The town, a suburb of
The Hague, is a popular seaside
resort, semi-deserted at this time of
the year.

Two Belfast Gunmen Shoot Three in Bar

BELFAST, Oct. 27 (Reuters).—
Two masked gunmen opened fire
in a bar here last night, injuring
three people. The men walked into
the bar in the mainly Roman
Catholic Market area of the city,
and fired several shots, from
automatic pistols before running off.

In Londonderry, three youths
blew up a customs office after
orderly officials left at gunpoint.
Nearly three other youths planted
a bomb in a gas station. The
blast caused minor damage.

Schmidt's Foes Gain In Election

For Legislatures In Bavaria, Hesse

By Craig R. Whitney

BONN, Oct. 27 (NYT).—A climate of economic uncertainty and
the threat of growing unemployment today cost Chancellor
Helmut Schmidt's Social Democratic party (SPD) seats in the state
legislatures of Hesse and Bavaria, in the first test of the
voters' mood since spring.

As expected, the opposition
Christian Democrats knocked the
Social Democrats out of their position
as the biggest party in Hesse for the first time in 28 years, but
did not gain enough to push them and their smaller coalition
partners, the Free Democrats, out
of power in the capital of Wiesbaden.

Also as expected, the Christian
Social Union, the opposition party
in Bavaria led by Franz-Josef
Strauss, maintained its strong
position in that state's legislature in
Munich, even increasing its
share of the vote to a record 61
per cent, according to preliminary
results.

No Schmidt Comment

Mr. Schmidt could not have been
encouraged by this evening's result, since they continued a
trend of erosion of the Social
Democrats' strength that began
in an election in Hamburg last
March, but he did not comment on them.

Mr. Strauss, who has been talking
lately about making the
Christian Social Union a nationwide
opposition party instead of the
Bavarian branch of the Christian
Democratic Union, has probably
been strengthened by the results.

Alfred Dregger, the Christian
Democrat who led his party to a
record 47 per cent of the vote in
Hesse, according to early returns,
is also expected to be among the
contenders for the opposition's
nomination in 1976.

The Social Democrats, burdened
not only by unemployment but
also by resentment about an un-
popular reform of the state school
system and losses by a state-
owned bank, won 41.1 per cent
of the Hesse vote, down from 45.9
per cent in 1970, while the CDU
got 47 per cent. The SPD and
the Free Democrats will have a
total of 57 seats in the legislature
against the Christian Democrats' 53.

In the preceding legislature,
the SPD had 53 seats, the Free
Democrats 11 and the opposition
1.

About four-fifths of the 11
million voters in the two states—
3.6 million in Hesse and 7.4
million in Bavaria—went to the
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Britain Wins Limited Support For a Cut in Its EEC Costs

BRUSSELS, Oct. 27 (Reuters).—
Britain's bid to renegotiate its
European Economic Community
entry terms now enters its crucial
stage following the EEC
Commission's qualified support
for the British bid for a cut in
its share of community operating
costs.

The four prisoners demanded
that Tamimah be allowed to join
them. He has been receiving
medical attention in the prison
hospital ward after a hunger
strike.

The police said they were sure
the Arabs had two pistols but
did not know where they got them.

Immediately after the gunmen
went into action, Dutch authorities
set up an emergency procedure tested last month when
three Japanese Red Army guerrillas occupied the French Embassy in The Hague for five days.

Dutch marine sharpshooters
took up positions in and around
the Scheveningen jail today. Police
and Justice Ministry officials
shuttled in and out of the
door beside the jail's main gate.
Police jeeps cruised nearby
streets.

Scheveningen Prison stands
only a few hundred yards from
the sea. The town, a suburb of
The Hague, is a popular seaside
resort, semi-deserted at this time of
the year.

Two Belfast Gunmen
Shoot Three in Bar

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Nearly three other youths planted
a bomb in a gas station. The
blast caused minor damage.



United Press International
AT MEETING IN RABAT—Yasser Arafat listens to discussions at Arab summit meeting.

On West Bank Question

Hussein and Arafat Demand Arabs Choose Between Them

By Henry Tanner

RABAT, Morocco, Oct. 27 (NYT).—King Hussein of Jordan and Yasser Arafat of the Palestine Liberation Organization today held the Arab summit meeting that had to choose between them and could not hope for a compromise in their remarks to newsmen later.

The Palestinian guerrilla spokesman said that "our position is clear: it is either Jordan or the PLO. We will accept no compromise."

Identical Terms

A member of the Jordanian delegation said at a briefing, in almost identical terms, that there were only two alternatives:

• Either the Arab leaders give King Hussein a full mandate to negotiate the return of the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan River, leaving it to the population there to decide later whether it wants integration with Jordan, federation or an independent Palestinian state.

• Or the Arab leaders must decide to designate the PLO as the authority exclusively responsible for regaining the West Bank from Israel—in which case Jordan could not play any role in the Geneva conference or any other negotiation.

The other leaders listened to the two conflicting statements but did not discuss them at length in plenary session. All the maneuvering for a compromise was taking place in bilateral meetings and small groups.

Diplomats emerged most deeply in the conciliation attempts remained hopeful that a formula could yet be found to reconcile the PLO's demands for recognition and territorial control over the West Bank with the Jordanian King's demand for a mandate and an international role.

The still unannounced position on the grain reserve was circulated among government agencies last week, along with U.S. proposals for long-range assistance to countries so short of food that they cannot wait for the stockpile.

Absent Point

But absent from the draft position paper was any commitment to provide substantially more food, either in tonnage to be shipped or in the values of commodities.

It noted that "we could face a budgetary problem in making commitments on a quantity rather than a value basis."

Officials said it was still undecided whether Secretary of State Henry Kissinger will pledge an increase in the value of U.S. food assistance when he addresses the Rome conference.

Earlier this year, former President Richard Nixon proposed to ship about four million tons of food abroad, at a cost of \$900 million. Officials calculated that because of rising commodity prices it would require an additional \$600 million to meet that goal now.

Some of the highlights of the position paper:

• The United States supports the UN-sponsored proposal for an international effort to provide needy countries the wherewithal to obtain up to 10 million tons of grain annually, "if other donors increase their contribution over past years." Officials said that it was hoped that Arab and other oil-producing nations would participate in this part of the program. The draft warned there could be "problems in the U.S. committing a fixed quantity of grains in any annual period."

• The United States "should oppose" another UN-backed proposal, to set up 500,000 tons of emergency grain stocks in different locations in the world. Officials said the general international reserve system should be adequate to deal with emergencies. An official said that the Agriculture Department was concerned that the release of such stocks could disrupt world prices.

• In general, the United States (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Austria	10 S.	Lithuania	41.60
Belgium	18 E.P.	Luxembourg	18 L.P.
Denmark	3 D.E.	Monaco	125 P.
Egypt	1 P.	Niger	45 N.
Finland	7 P.	Norway	275 N.E.
France	25 S.P.	Poland	200 P.
Germany	100 P.	Portugal	25 P.
Great Britain	100 P.	Spain	25 P.
Greece	15 D.P.	Sri Lanka	2.25 S.E.
Iceland	25 D.P.	Sweden	2.25 S.E.
India	25 D.P.	Switzerland	1.50 D.
Iraq	25 D.P.	U.S. Military (Euro.)	300 D.
Italy	25 D.P.	Yugoslavia	2.50 D.

Ford, Brezhnev Meeting Slated Late Next Month

By Bernard Gwertzman

NEW DELHI, Oct. 27 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger left Moscow today believing that his three days of talks with Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev had moved the United States and the Soviet Union substantially closer to finding a formula for putting new limits on each side's vast arsenal of strategic missiles and bombers.

"We're aiming for a strategic arms limitation agreement during 1975 and I think there is a reasonable chance," Mr. Kissinger said aboard his Air Force 707 jet en route from Moscow to the Indian capital. "I think these talks laid a good basis for next month's summit between Mr. Brezhnev and President Ford and I expect the summit to make a useful contribution" to the movement toward an accord on weapons.

The meeting between President Ford and Mr. Brezhnev was announced by the two countries yesterday. The leaders have agreed to meet on Nov. 23 and 24 in the Vladivostok area of the Soviet Far East.

Mr. Kissinger said today that and he Mr. Brezhnev, during nearly 20 hours of discussions, covered not only Soviet and American ideas on how to proceed toward a comprehensive offensive-weapons limitation, but also the actual numerical limits that should be placed on Soviet and American strategic systems.

New Delhi Arrival

Upon arrival here this evening, Mr. Kissinger was greeted by Foreign Minister Yashwantrao Chavhan, who gave a dinner in his honor, launching a 2 1/2-day visit aimed at improving U.S.-Indian relations.

However, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi reacted coolly to Mr. Kissinger's visit.

Mrs. Gandhi, in a newspaper interview published today, said that the United States regarded India as "marginal" to its global strategy and spoke with chiller ness about American aid.

In addition, the Indian government announced that Mrs. Gandhi was flying to Kashmire on Tuesday—during Mr. Kissinger's visit—to address troops and visit a seed-development farm and Tibetan refugee camps.

Indian officials strongly denied that any subversive was involved in the Kashmire visit, and said that it would be erroneous to interpret Mrs. Gandhi's remarks as hostile to the United States.

Mr. Kissinger is on the second leg of a three-week trip that will take him to more than a dozen countries.

Progress' Seen

Although Mr. Kissinger said he had made "progress" in the strategic arms talks, his discussions with Mr. Brezhnev were apparently far from harmonious in all fields.

The Soviet leader was said to have reacted "violently" to the publicity given in the United States to the Soviet assurances on ending harassment of emigration applicants in return for congressional approval of trade benefits. Mr. Brezhnev was described as deeply offended by the impression given that the Soviet Union had "knuckled under" to the pressure generated by Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., and others.

The Russians also were said to have reacted deeply to the cancellation and then the partial reinstatement of a Soviet grain purchase this month. Mr. Brezhnev and his colleagues argued that these actions were not in keeping with the improved relations between the two countries.

Mr. Kissinger also ran into sharp policy differences with Mr. Brezhnev over Middle East issues.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Russia Takes Positive Line On U.S. Links

By Peter Osnos

MOSCOW, Oct. 27 (WP).—The Soviet Union took a positive line in assessing the state of U.S.-Soviet relations today following Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's three days of talks here with Kremlin leaders.

In the official communiqué on the visit, in a commentary in Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, and in a brief interview with Mr. Kissinger reported by the government press agency Tass, the Russians portrayed détente as progressing along a desirable path toward the easing of world tensions.

"The two sides noted with satisfaction," the communiqué said, "that relations between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. continue to improve steadily, in accordance with the course previously established."

That paragraph was regarded by observers here as a statement of the course taken by the transition from former President Richard Nixon to President Ford had been successfully accomplished.

Details' Cited
On the central questions of strategic arms negotiations, the communiqué said: "Useful exchanges took place on the details involved in such an agreement. Discussions on these matters will continue."

The reference to "details" appeared to confirm that Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev and Mr. Kissinger discussed the relative numbers of weapons in the proposed 10-year arms agreement along with the "general guidelines" for negotiations that they had been expected to consider.

The three-page communiqué made no reference to the difficulties and "divergencies" mentioned yesterday in a toast by Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

Pravda simply repeated the usual formulations on the improvements over the last three years in U.S.-Soviet relations, and noted Mr. Ford's statements in support of détente. "This coincides with the Soviet viewpoint," Pravda said.

The Russians also were said to have reacted deeply to the cancellation and then the partial reinstatement of a Soviet grain purchase this month. Mr. Brezhnev and his

Fearing a Red Take-Over

Deputies Sent by Kissinger To Check on Lisbon's Politics

By Miguel Acoca

LISBON, Oct. 27 (UPI).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, apparently skeptical of reports from the U.S. Embassy here that minimized the possibility of a Communist take-over in Portugal, sent high-level intelligence and diplomatic experts to this country to make independent evaluations.

Informed sources said that Mr. Kissinger dispatched Lt. Gen. Vernon Walters, deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency, to Lisbon in August for a

personal appraisal. The general, who speaks excellent Portuguese and is considered a specialist on Portugal, was in Lisbon Aug. 9-12 for meetings with high officials and senior U.S. Embassy staffers.

The CIA would not comment on the persistent reports of Gen. Walters' visit, refusing even to confirm that it took place. A CIA spokesman said that the agency never comments on the travels of its top personnel.

4-Man Mission

Two weeks ago, Mr. Kissinger sent a four-man State Department mission to Lisbon for another independent assessment of Portugal's future course, the sources said. The group, headed by Alan Lukens, director of the department's Iberian section, included Robert Ryan, a department monetary expert, and Michael Samuels, an authority on Portugal's African colonies. The identity of the fourth mission member was not disclosed.

The pro-Soviet Portuguese Communist party has become an important factor in Portugal since the rightist pro-US dictatorship which ruled Portugal for 48 years was deposed in April. The young military officers who have been running the country since then have given the Communists a cabinet post and full participation in the country's new military-controlled government. Much of the strength and popularity of the Communists derives from their cohesion in their underground fight against the dictatorship, which had outlawed the party.

While nothing could be learned of Gen. Walters' report to Mr. Kissinger, sources said that the Lukens group diverged from the embassy's appraisal. The extent of the differences was not disclosed, but sources said that the embassy's reporting had grown more cautious as a result.

The British investigator, contacted in London, told The New York Times that it was believed the device had gone off in the back of the four-jet plane, probably in the baggage hold.

He said a microscopic examination of particles culled from the very limited amount of wreckage left floating on the surface of the sea had shown them to be "explosive evidence foreign to aircraft."

Pending final laboratory tests here, the board was withholding any official verdict on what had produced the accident. But in a traditionally cautious "progress report" it put an on-board explosion first in a list of potential causes still being looked into.

Among the other possibilities on the list were malfunction of flight controls, engine problems, and structural failure.

The airliner had originated its trip, Flight 441, in Tel Aviv. After an intermediate stop in Athens, it was en route to Rome when it was seen by a pilot of a nearby airline to pitch up suddenly into a sharp climb. Then the crippled craft went into a steep nose-down spin or spiral and crashed into the Ionian Sea, about 60 miles west of the island of Cephalonia. The island is about 215 nautical miles west of Athens.

A little-known Arab guerrilla group immediately claimed credit for having downed the airliner. But the claim was dismissed by the Palestine Liberation Organization, the umbrella group for major Arab guerrilla units, as a "Zionist fiction" aimed at discrediting the Palestinian cause.

No Possibility of Bomb

TEL AVIV, Oct. 27 (AP).—Israeli airport officials said today that the TWA airliner which plunged into the Ionian Sea had no bomb on board when it left Israel.

Commenting on the reports that the plane had been blown up by a bomb, Eliezer Cohen, the director of Ben-Gurion Airport, said: "There was no possibility that any kind of explosive could have been put on board."

Headed by President Francisco da Costa Gomes, it is called the Higher Council of the Armed Forces Movement and is described as a study group aimed at helping the seven-man military junta in constitutional affairs.

Meanwhile, 247 people were taken to police stations for questioning in the north of Portugal during the weekend in a military security operation affecting about three million people, a military spokesman said today.

Overall, despite the disagreements and occasionally sharp words in the talk, the U.S. delegation believed that the advances made in the strategic arms discussions were much more significant than the expected problems. For this reason, the mood of Mr. Kissinger's official party seemed much more optimistic than on its departure from Moscow last March, when he failed to get what he regarded as a realistic counterproposal from the Russians on strategic arms.

Officials aboard Mr. Kissinger's plane said that the communiqué was drafted Friday night, before the talks had reached their decisive phase on strategic arms, and was not meant to be taken as an important document.

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Yesterdays talks, which lasted from 4:30 p.m. to midnight, were regarded as particularly important because Mr. Brezhnev came to the session with Mr. Kissinger after meeting with key Politburo members and military advisers in the morning. Mr. Brezhnev was precise in his responses to the American propositions laid out by Mr. Kissinger on Friday, suggesting that the Politburo had approved his statements.

Mr. Kissinger made a critique of Mr. Brezhnev's proposals and further talks were deferred. Both sides will now review their positions, and are expected to exchange views through diplomatic channels so that further progress—perhaps a statement of purpose—can be announced at the Ford-Brezhnev meeting next month.

Majority Party In Italy Still Seeking Coalition

ROME, Oct. 27 (Reuters).—Italy's majority Christian Democrats have voted to keep on trying to form a center-left government despite the collapse of efforts by Premier-designate Amintore Fanfani.

But the revival of the center-left formula which has dominated Italian government for 10 years looks doubtful. Mr. Fanfani was considered to be the only man in the country with sufficient power and influence to pull together the center-left parties and his failure left a confused situation.

The next stage in the crisis, which has already lasted more than three weeks, will begin tomorrow when President Giovanni Leone will start two days of talks with the political parties.

In another development, riot police fired tear gas and staged baton charges to break up groups of extreme leftist students who were stoning them in Rome yesterday, police said.

The incidents took place during a march through the city by several hundred students protesting the shooting dead of a leftist by a neo-Fascist in the southern town of Lamezia Terme last weekend.

Votes Setback For Schmidt

(Continued from Page 1) polls today despite cold and rainy weather.

Analysis by West German news organizations of the vote in big cities like Frankfurt, in Hesse, and Munich—both Social Democratic strongholds—showed that even there some voters deserted the SPD for the opposition.

The Social Democrats' chairman, Willy Brandt, whom Mr. Schmidt replaced as chancellor after he resigned in May, said tonight that the results were "not fully satisfactory" for his party.

Mr. Schmidt is flying to Moscow tomorrow morning for three days of talks with Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev.

Soviet Tele-Satellite

MOSCOW, Oct. 27 (AP).—A communications satellite, "Molniya-1" was launched Thursday, Tass reported. The satellite will relay telephone, telegraph, radio and television signals.



Associated Press
THE SYNOD ENDS—Pope Paul VI blesses participants in the synod of bishops, which ended deliberations Saturday.

Two Documents Cited

U.S. Is Reported to Consider Plan to Rebuild Saudi Forces

DETROIT, Oct. 27 (AP).—Two State Department documents reveal that the United States is considering an elaborate program to rebuild the armed forces of Saudi Arabia, the Knight Newspapers have reported.

Despite previous State Department denials of plans for a major escalation of arms sales to Saudi Arabia, the Detroit Free Press said on Friday, the documents prove such a program is under consideration.

If adopted, State Department plans would provide mechanization of the Saudi Army with the addition of 440 helicopters and jet aircraft.

A State Department memo also recommended expansion of the Saudi Navy with 28 new ships, the Knight Newspapers report said.

No Deals

State Department officials in Washington said yesterday that the United States has made a detailed study of the military needs of Saudi Arabia for the next decade, but said no secret billion-dollar deals have been signed.

There are no secret plans, there are no proposals," a State Department spokesman said.

A State Department information officer noted that the United States had announced previously that it was undertaking a study at the request of the Saudi government to determine Saudi military needs.

The official said the study makes no mention of plans to sell any additional arms to Saudi Arabia.

A congressional arms expert told the Knight Newspapers that any modernization program for

Ford to Meet Soviet Leader

(Continued from Page 1)

Church of Christ, the announcement of the good news."

Commenting on the Pope's 35-minute address in Latin, the Most Rev. Donald Lamont, the Irish-born bishop of Umtali, Rhodesia, noted: "It was the Pope speaking, 'I have not been appointed the Lord's first minister in order to preside over the liquidation of the Roman Empire.' It was the Pope speaking as the boss man. I'm in charge,

and I'm very grateful to you people for helping, but I'll make up my own mind. I'm not Head of State."

Maurice Cardinal O'Connor, archbishop of Nairobi, suggested that the Pope was really telling us to be careful."

Before leaving the final session, the bishops learned the results of Friday's voting on final documents prepared by two working groups. The groups were set up when a document was rejected Tuesday for being too general.

Approved was a similarly general, but new and shorter, "Declaration of the Synodal Fathers" by a vote of 183 to 11. A list of concerns expressed at the synod also was approved, 170 to 21, with one spoiled ballot and one abstention.

The documents are intended to serve the Pope as advice to

the church in the modern world, the theme of the synod.

More Argentines Receive Threats

(Continued from Page 1)

Buenos Aires, Oct. 27 (Reuters).—Eight Argentine opposition politicians and 11 sports and show business personalities, including the world middleweight boxing champion, Carlos Monzon, were reported today to have received death threats from a rightist assassination squad.

The Argentine Actors' Association said the threat against Mr. Monzon and 10 of Argentina's best-known stage and screen personalities had been received yesterday.

The communiqué said that both sides "expressed their mutual determination to continue to make every effort to insure uninterrupted progress in Soviet-American relations."

It also noted the various subjects discussed, such as the Middle East, the European security conference and arms-control talks.

Officials aboard Mr. Kissinger's plane said that the communiqué was drafted Friday night, before the talks had reached their decisive phase on strategic arms, and was not meant to be taken as an important document.

Overall, despite the disagreements and occasionally sharp words in the talk, the U.S. delegation believed that the advances made in the strategic arms discussions were much more significant than the expected problems. For this reason, the mood of Mr. Kissinger's official party seemed much more optimistic than on its departure from Moscow last March, when he failed to get what he regarded as a realistic counterproposal from the Russians on strategic arms.

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Mr. Kissinger made a critique of Mr. Brezhnev's proposals and further talks were deferred. Both sides will now review their positions, and are expected to exchange views through diplomatic channels so that further progress—perhaps a statement of purpose—can be announced at the Ford-Brezhnev meeting next month.

Castro Speeds New Constitution

(Continued from Page 1)

HAVANA, Oct. 27 (Reuters).—Premier Fidel Castro, whose revolutionary movement suspended Cuba's constitution when he assumed power in 1959, says that a new constitution will be completed in four months, the party newspaper Granma has reported.

The newspaper said Premier Castro told a constitutional drafting committee last Wednesday to finish its work as soon as possible so that the constitution can be submitted to the Politburo and the Council of Ministers on Feb. 24, 1975, and to the first party congress, scheduled in the second half of the year.

At the same time, the police said a rightist Peronist professor, Bruno Jordan Gens, was killed today by gunmen. His death brought to at least 125 the number of political assassinations since the death of President Juan Peron on July 1.

Palestinian officials today said that they reject this approach.

They pointed out that international acceptance of the PLO is growing rapidly. They cited the overwhelming vote in the UN two weeks ago as well as French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's decision to have his foreign minister meet formally with Mr. Arafat in Beirut last week.

"The Arab leaders cannot very well stay behind the United Nations and the Western Europeans in their recognition of us," a PLO official said.

Palestinian leaders here have

Special Police Force Revived in Rhodesia

(Continued from Page 1)

SALISBURY, Oct. 27 (UPI).—Rhodesia is forming a force of 10,000 police reservists as a precaution against urban terrorism, a police spokesman said yesterday.

The spokesman confirmed the revival of the special constabulary, which had been disbanded about 10 years ago. The object of the move is to establish police patrols in white residential areas at night, the spokesman said.

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Mali Says Niger Detrains Nomad Refugees

(Continued from Page 1)

By Henry Kamm

BAMAKO, Mali (UPI).—Mali's defense minister has accused Niger of preventing the return of tens of thousands of Malian nomads who had sought refuge in the neighboring country from the drought and famine that have afflicted this region in recent years.

The minister, Maj. Kissima Donkara, disclosed also that Algeria and Niger had similarly refused to comply with Mali's requests to repatriate nomads who took refuge in those countries. He put the number of Malians in Algeria at 2,000 and in Niger, which does not border on Mali, at 1,500.

The minister said that he did not know whether the only reason for the Malian nomads' nonreturn was the attitude of the governments of Niger, Algeria and Algeria on their own inclinations.

"Even we do not often understand the nomads," he explained. "It is a double-edged matter."

The minister said that most nomads had three or four national identity cards and on any given

occasion showed whichever con-

ferred the most immediate ad-

vantage.

The exodus and nonreturn of

important numbers of Tuaregs

from Mali have been caused by

the drought. Diplomatic and other

observers fear that the regional

conflict may be worsened by the

return of nomads to their former

homelands.

"This can be the only reason,"

he suggested. But later, the min-

ister speculated that the host

governments of Mali and Niger

might be restraining the nomad

return in order to populate their

least densely inhabited regions.

Moscow B Bhutto Bi A-Free Zo

By Hedrick Smith
MOSCOW, Oct. 27
Premier Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto flew home to

yesterday after three days with Soviet leaders who

met to discuss the future of a nuclear-free zone.

But a joint communiqué by the two sides last night said Mr. Bhutto had been welcomed by Soviet leaders who had agreed to turn the

country into a nuclear-free zone.

Mr. Bhutto did win

agreement on a

joint communiqué on a

joint communiqué on a

Reportedly Vows a Crackdown

Feds Tell Ford His Stand Provoked Violence in Boston

By John Herbers

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (UPI)—A spokesman for black civil rights leaders told President Ford language that his recent statement on the Boston bombing had the effect of whites to violate the future.

He replied that he understood the concern. He promised to be full enforcement of civil rights law which federal crime to him court-ordered school on.

range of views as to the black leaders and the President, occurred on Friday in the Oval office. The movement had a meeting with Mr. Ford to give him their

on Standourt PleaRetrial

Martin Waldron

S., Oct. 27 (NYT)—Ray, who had pleaded guilty to the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, was taken the witness stand in federal court to ask trial.

hours of his testimony not provide "sensational" news of his lawyers had

instead, Ray was led

the circumstances sur-

series of publishing

adjourned late Tuesday while Ray was

telling how he had not

led about contracts and magazine articles

lawyers had arranged.

he contracts, he said,

been shown to him

afternoon.

ar and Rifle

in his testimony did

close to alluding to

tances around the as-

on April 4, 1968. He

when one of his at-

that he wanted title

a Mustang automobile

driven to Memphis

Dr. King was shot

ride that the state

used to kill the civil

Ray said that he

arney, Percy Foreman

that he was not sure

3 clear title to the

Mustang, but I

about the rifle," Ray

referred to mean that he

the Mustang. Often

testimony, Ray used

did not seem to make

filling the court-

to hear Ray's words

his attorneys, James

Washington, D.C., began

him. Many expect-

first question asked

Ray had killed Dr.

Mr. Lewis asked him

came involved with

of Birmingham,

torney who was first

and Ray after he was

the United States in

following his arrest

while trying to flee

he had written to ask

Lee Bailey of

idly known criminal

could defend him,

note that he could not

was an attorney for

Christian Leadership

the civil rights

that Dr. King had-

he would and

the lawyer began

an almost immediate

William Bradford

author, to write

of the assassination

Mr. Hanes insisted

he was the only way

tens of thousands of

for his defense.

battery of lawyers—

Bernard Fensterwald

ton and Robert Liv-

Memphis—claim that

Hanes nor Mr. Fore-

erested in seeing that

air trial.

ers said Mr. Hanes

money and Mr. Fore-

the publicity.

Oil Spill Off Ireland Is Under Control

CORK, Ireland, Oct. 27 (UPI)—Cork County officials said today

a vast sweep operation off Ireland's southwest coast has controlled the spread of a 22-mile oil slick which has ruined fishing, rounded beaches and threatened resorts.

The situation is now under control for the first time," an official said. The crude oil, estimated at nearly a quarter of a million gallons, spilled from the Gulf Oil terminal at Whiddy Island in Bantry Bay Tuesday as the 80,000-ton tanker Universal Leader was lying at the terminal.

tion-Shocked Florida Family Hugs Electric Home and Saves

MYERS, Fla., Oct. 27 (AP)—Members of the Webbe family have decided to beat the high cost of electricity by unplugging their all-electric home.

"It's something that everybody may have to do later," Mrs. Armstrong said. "The family has been power for three weeks."

now have an operating air-conditioner, television set, stereo, stove, hot water heater, electric can opener, etc. Instead, there are a kerosene stove and cold showers at the Armstrong

me it's not an imposition at all," said Mr. Armstrong, of an automobile repair business. "About the only time is that big bill."

Armstrong had the electric company turn off the power monthly bill topped \$100. He said the lights will stay on the rates go down, which "probably won't happen."

estimated his present fuel costs at \$9.70 a week.

Armstrong insisted that the entire family, including

and a daughter, are enjoying their new life style.

"We've got more time now," he said. "It's less tense."

"I talk to my kids. We do things together."



Remains of automobile on New York's Wall St. after a bomb explosion on Saturday.

Bombs Jolt Wall Street, Rockefeller Center

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—Five bombs went off at or near Madison Square Garden today, at which speakers were expected to include activist actress Jane Fonda and, according to the Communist Daily World newspaper, Angela Davis.

The letter left in the telephone booth said that the FALN was

responsible also for bombings in department stores in New York last spring and for the bombs set Sept. 26 in Newark, N.J. One bomb exploded that day outside Newark police headquarters and another, planted outside City Hall, did not go off.

Tests This Week Will Decide If Nixon Needs an Operation

By Robert Meyers

LONG BEACH, Calif., Oct. 27 (UPI)—Former President Richard Nixon still faces surgery if "sophisticated tests" scheduled for this week reveal the formation of new blood clots in his left leg, his doctors said today.

Dr. John Lungen, Mr. Nixon's personal physician, called a press conference after consultations with Dr. Wiley Barker, a specialist in diseases of the veins.

Dr. Barker, professor of surgery at the UCLA School of Medicine, examined the former president early this morning. Mr. Nixon has been hospitalized at Memorial Hospital here since last Wednesday evening with a recurrence of thromboangiitis, or blood clots in swollen veins.

In a statement read by Dr. Lungen, Dr. Barker said that surgery may be performed if there is a new embolus—or runaway blood clot—or if tests show that Mr. Nixon is a difficult patient to control with oral anti-coagulants alone.

However, Dr. Lungen also said

that surgery may be performed if there is a new embolus—or runaway blood clot—or if tests show that Mr. Nixon is a difficult patient to control with oral anti-coagulants alone.

First is that of controlling the clotting mechanism," he said, adding that clots have almost totally blocked a major vein in Mr. Nixon's lower left thigh.

The second is to identify whether the symptoms in the leg . . . are due to the old clotting

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Voting Next Week

Poll Still Indicates Democrats Will Gain Election Landslide

PRINCETON, N.J., Oct. 27 (AP).—The latest Gallup poll continues to indicate a Democratic landslide in next week's congressional elections.

The survey, taken between Sept. 27 and Oct. 14, shows Democrats with 55 per cent of the vote for congressional seats and Republicans with 35 per cent. The

percentages were nearly identical to those the organization reported three weeks earlier.

The results will mark the demise of former President Richard Nixon's "new majority," George Gallup said. Disillusioned by inflation and Watergate, blue-collar workers and Catholics who supported the Republican president two years ago are leaning back toward the Democrats, he said.

The Democrats' lead also recalls their showing in 1964, when they captured two-thirds of the House with the widest margin since 1938.

Landslide in Making

The latest findings indicate a landslide is in the making, with Democratic seat gains likely to be considerably in excess of the normal off-year gains for the party out of power," Mr. Gallup said.

Voters were asked, "If the elections for Congress were being held today, which party would you like to see win in this congressional district, the Democratic party or the Republican party?"

Those who said they were undecided were asked, "As of today, do you lean more toward the Democratic party or to the Republican party?"

Fifty-five per cent said they preferred Democrats, 35 per cent favored Republicans, 2 per cent said they would vote for other candidates and 8 per cent said they were undecided.

Ford's Campaign Tour

The polling period included only the first week of President Ford's cross-country campaign tour for fellow Republicans, which began Oct. 7. The results of a final poll to be announced before the Nov. 5 election should indicate the effect of Mr. Ford's campaign speeches, Mr. Gallup said.

The latest survey was based on personal interviews with "likely voters" in a sample of 3,113 adults at more than 350 locations, the Gallup organization said.

The survey showed a one-percentage-point rise for the Democrats over a poll taken Aug. 16-Sept. 9. The increase falls within an error margin and is not considered statistically significant.

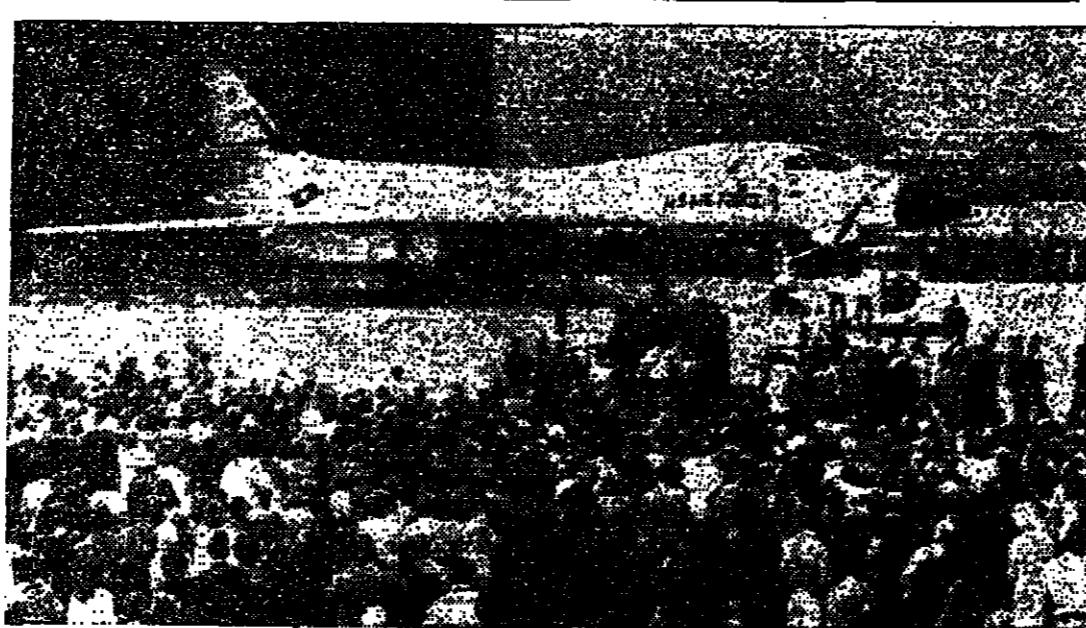
The poll included the finding that eight of 10 American adults consider the cost of living to be the nation's top problem. Seven of 10 predicted that the economy would worsen and half predicted a depression.

Fifty-one per cent said Mr. Ford's economic programs should be tougher, while only 8 per cent said the programs were too tough.

Leon Kroll

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (NYT).—Leon Kroll, 89, artist and muralist, died yesterday in a hospital in Gloucester, Mass.

Mr. Kroll executed the murals for the Justice Building in Washington, the War Memorial in Worcester, Mass., the mosaic dome of the U.S. Military Cemetery at Omaha Beach, one of the Allied landing sites in France in World War II, and the murals for the Johns Hopkins University auditorium.



UNVEILED.—The B-1 prototype leaves its hangar in Palmdale, Calif., on Saturday.

U.S. B-1 Strategic Bomber Makes Its Debut

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (UPI).—

The Air Force's controversial B-1 jet bomber made its public debut yesterday in Palmdale, Calif., with Defense Secretary James Schlesinger telling onlookers that new bombers, despite high costs, are needed in the missile age to maintain the arms balance with the Soviet Union.

It was learned that the fuselages have stepped up production of a new but less sophisticated bomber known by the code name "Backfire" from one to two or three planes monthly. The B-1's first flight is scheduled for December.

The rest of U.S. nuclear warheads are mounted on 1,710 land-based and submarine-based missiles. They generally carry smaller nuclear force than the bombs aboard the aircraft.

Mr. Schlesinger noted that the 1972 arms agreement with the Russians, which allowed them numerical superiority in missiles (2,358), was based in part on the offsetting U.S. numerical superiority in bombers.

The earlier SALT pact, he said, was "widely justified" in establishing a rough balance between the superpowers on what is called "equivalent megatonnage"—a measure of the power of atomic weapons. To the extent that such a criterion continues to be applied he said, "It points directly to the need for a bomber replacement" for the B-52.

Advocates of the B-1 argued that the 400,000-pound plane, which can fly faster and farther and carry 2 1/2 times the bomb load of the B-52, is vital to nuclear deterrence.

Unlike missiles, bombers can be launched and recalled. The B-1 will be able to get off the ground in about four minutes, far quicker than the B-52. It will be smaller than the B-52, less vulnerable to nuclear radiation and, because of its design, less visible on radar.

Aside from bombs, the plane

which were built in the late 1950s and early 1960s.

As the first experimental model of the four-engine B-1 was rolled out of its hangar at Rockwell International Corp. yesterday, Mr. Schlesinger reminded his audience that well over half of the total atomic destructive power of U.S. missiles and bombers is carried by 400 B-52s and 75 FB-111 bombers now in service. (Another 114 B-52s are in mothballs.)

Bombers, supporters said, can hit their targets more accurately than missiles, and can easily switch to other targets while in flight.

They also can be used for conventional warfare, and force the Russians to continue spending heavily for anti-aircraft defenses.

Thus far, Congress has approved \$1.6 billion for development of the B-1, but as the cost soars with inflation, there is increasing concern over the project on Capitol Hill.

In November, 1976, the Pentagon and Congress will have to decide whether to go ahead with mass production.

Ethiopia Police Kill 1, Wound 2 at Rally by Jobless

ADDIS ABABA, Oct. 27 (UPI).—

Security forces fired on demonstrators outside the headquarters of the Confederation of Ethiopian Labor Unions yesterday, killing one man and wounding two, diplomatic sources said.

The trouble started after about 1,500 workers gathered outside the CEDU headquarters, demanding jobs, and refused to disperse. They began stoning the police, who countered with tear gas and gunfire.

Meanwhile, Lt. Gen. Aman Andom, chairman of the ruling Military Council, announced that the future of the monarchy would be decided by a referendum. He said the military had appointed Crown Prince Merid Asfaw Asfa Wossen as a temporary successor to former Emperor Haile Selassie.

The 58-year-old crown prince is in Geneva, recovering from a stroke which has left him partly paralysed.

Press in Seoul Decrees Curbs

SOUL, Oct. 27 (NYT).—All

seven national newspapers published here and three commercial radio stations carried statements by their editors and reporters Friday calling on the government of President Chung Hee Park to end press restrictions.

A government spokesman declined to offer an official comment. "I have nothing to say at this moment because I don't know what the matter is," the new Information Minister, Lee Won Kyong, was quoted as having said.

The front-page statements carried by the papers expressed "shame that we have not been reporting facts." To present a fresh image to the readers, they published accounts of Thursday's anti-government Catholic rally in Seoul. Such political rallies have previously been ignored, provoking students and dissident church leaders to accuse the press of maintaining "an immoral silence" on repressive policies.

3-Million-Year-Old Human Fossils Found

By David B. Ottaway

ADDIS ABABA, Oct. 27 (UPI).—

An international team of scientists has found three extraordinarily well preserved human fossils dating back more than three million years in the Afar region of northeastern Ethiopia.

The find is an "unparalleled" breakthrough in the search for the origins of man's evolution and will bring about a "major revolution in all previous thinking" about the genus *homo*, according to the French, American and Ethiopian discoverers of the fossils.

The specimens are a complete upper jaw, a half upper jaw and a half mandible, all with their teeth still intact. They are "definitely" older than three million years and may approach 4 million years in age, the three scientists said at a press conference here Friday.

3-Month Expedition

The three-man team is part of the three-month international Afar research expedition and includes Maurice Taieb, a French geologist from the National Center for Scientific Research in Paris; Carl Johanson, an American anthropologist from Case Western Reserve University and the Cleveland Museum of Natural History; and Alemany Asfew from the Ethiopian Antiquities Administration. It was Mr. Asfew who actually spotted the fossils.

Bonobos, supporters said, can hit

their targets more accurately than missiles, and can easily switch to other targets while in flight.

They also can be used for conventional warfare, and force the Russians to continue spending heavily for anti-aircraft defenses.

Thus far, Congress has approved \$1.6 billion for development of the B-1, but as the cost soars with inflation, there is increasing concern over the project on Capitol Hill.

In November, 1976, the Pentagon and Congress will have to decide whether to go ahead with mass production.

The officials said they hoped to put into effect an entirely new North Atlantic fares package by Feb. 1 to meet the new competitive situation. It is thought that some fares will go up and some down, striking a sort of balance.

In compensation for canceling the so-called Apex fare that was to be the cheapest offered to the individual traveler, the airlines are cutting by \$20 the round-trip rates they had agreed upon to begin on Thursday for stays abroad of not less than 22 days and no more than 45 days.

The find is likely to shift the center of the search for the cradle of *homo* sapiens from the southern portions of the Great East African Rift in Kenya and Tanzania to the northern Ethiopian Afar region of the same valley.

Previously the oldest human fossils found in Tanzania and Lake Rudolf by the late Louis Leakey and his son Richard were no older than 2 million to 2.8 million years and the latter dating is seriously contested.

The airlines are scrapping the fares agreement they reached in August under the auspices of the International Air Transport Association, a trade organization grouping most of the world's airlines, including the U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board, approved smaller than expected increases in minimum North Atlantic charter rates.

The Apex fare, an IATA spokesman said, was set at what was expected to be only \$40 to \$60 higher, depending on the season, than the minimum charter rate.

Meanwhile, a strike by truck drivers, which 13,000 workers were on, also continues.

Apex tickets already or that are purchased on Tuesday will be canceled.

As a result of the new New York-London day excursion fare will probably \$330, instead of \$340 it was scheduled during the next three months.

Garbage Strike Ends in Glasgow

GLASGOW, Oct. 27 (UPI).—

Glasgow garbage-truck drivers yesterday decided to end their month-old strike which had thousands of tons of

garbage piled up.

At a meeting, the 38 drivers decided to resume work after being given a raise that would be effective on Thursday.

A spokesman for the drivers said that it would take six weeks to remove the

Priority will be given to fire hazards.

Meanwhile, a strike by truck drivers, which 13,000 workers were on, also continues.

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Kennedy Terms His Action At Chappaquiddick Irrational

inform them that two

friends had tried in vain to

see Miss Kopechne.

Sen. Kennedy, who withdrew from 1976 p

consideration, said the

quest judge's report th

at his driving of

probably criminal was

and mistakes.

The story said that

Sen. Kennedy had

asked a cousin, Jo

gan, to take the

boat across the

bridge into the water after

the party they had attended.

In the interview, the first that

the Democratic senator from

Massachusetts has given to the

news media concerning the

incident of July 18, 1969, Sen. Kennedy acknowledged that he was

wrong when, in reporting the

accident to police, he failed to

port the accident to

the following

accident.

He told the Glob

er he had been

informed of the

accident.

GI in Germany Charged as

KAISERSLAUTER, Oct. 27 (UPI).—

A soldier has been

charged with espionage

and has been

arrested.

The spokesman said

Leah Payne was

Oct. 14 and charged

with espionage

and has been

arrested.

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ubiting News Leaks in Tokyo

ack of Japanese Text Is Said to Hide A-Arms Transit Pact

By Richard Halloran

YOKO, Oct. 27 (NYT).—A native Japanese source has said that a secret "transit pact" permitting the United States to bring nuclear arms orally into Japan was concluded without a Japanese text so it could be denied in this war-sensitive nation.

A agreement was made by Akihiko Fujiyama, then Japan's foreign minister, and Gen. Douglas MacArthur, the American ambassador. Only Americans recorded the oral agree-

ment. It is now understood. Mr. Fujiyama today denied that there is an agreement.

U.S. warships to carry weapons into Japan during port calls and U.S. aircraft to bring them in during landings. But it does not the United States to deploy nuclear arms here with the permission of the Japanese government.

Kept Secret

agreement was kept secret the Japanese "nuclear alliance" that remains result of the atomic bombing Hiroshima and Nagasaki end of World War II. A dispute has flared up over evidence that the United States under the transit pact, has been bringing weapons into Japan.

having the agreement written in Japanese, however, allowed Japanese leaders to its existence without fear someone will leak a document to prove them wrong. This agreement also makes it appear the United States alone responsible for bringing nuclear into Japan.

U.S. Embassy declined comment except to an earlier State Department to comment.

1959 and 1960

Japanese in positions then to know what happened the murky piece of diplomacy took place during the 1959 and 1960. In Tokyo and Washington, the United States restrictions on bringing

ance Minister Bangladesh Is ed by Mujibur

DA, Oct. 27 (AP).—Prime Minister Mujibur Rahman yesterday his finance minister, in Ahmed, who in the days of Bangladesh led a movement faction opposed to the United States.

Tajuddin was the leader of Bangladesh's provisional government in India during the nine-year civil war against Pakistan. Sheikh Mujib was jailed in 1971. He remained in power the government came to but stepped down when Mujib returned from in January, 1972.

ed finance minister. Mr. in opposed the sheikh's to obtain financial aid in United States because of its lack of support for the government, but the prevailed.

Mr. Tajuddin had critical of the government's of the country's food. Bangladesh is facing a that experts say threatens ton for 5 million of its 77 people.

was no immediate in who would succeed him Finance Ministry in the of a serious economic crisis has left the country bankrupt.

na Is Using bs in Fight inst Cancer

ENCK, Italy, Oct. 27. China is using traditional medicine and acupuncture with modern Western therapy in its fight against two Chinese physicians the 11th International Congress.

Lu-Li of the Shanghai Institute said that the method occasionally has been effective. He said research is way to determine the properties of the herbs so they can be used in the treatment of new anti-cancer drugs.

Ping, the director of the Cancer Institute, said the have included the screening 100,000 persons for cancer and a study in North in a population of 50 million a high rate of cancer of tissues.

Chinese reported the discovery of a new anti-cancer agent, which they said has a "definite therapeutic effect on carcinomas of the lung, cervix and breast, malignant lymphoma.

Champs-Elysees, Thursday, November 7, at 8:30 p.m. (Vernon)

Following his brilliant success of the RUBENSTEIN COMPETITION IN JERUSALEM

Recital of the American Master

EUGENE INDJIC



MILITARY MIGHT.—Tanks of Japan's Self-Defense Forces rolled through Asaka yesterday in a parade celebrating the 20th anniversary of the forces' founding.

Associated Press

Thieu Warns Opposition of Red Infiltration

SAIGON, Oct. 27 (NYT).—President Nguyen Van Thieu warned yesterday that the failure of the Communists to win a military victory in South Vietnam has led them to support the political restoration of civil liberties.

In statements reported by the official government news agency Vietnam Press, Mr. Thieu cautioned opposition groups to be aware of Communists in their midst.

He called on the people to be vigilant—not to listen to any instigator, not to make any errors, so that the Communists cannot poison us with beautiful words or incite us to act wrongly and thus lead us to the loss of our nation.

Opposition demonstrations have

escalated during the past seven weeks with Buddhists, Catholics, other politicians and segments of the press calling for Mr. Thieu's resignation, an end to the fighting, an end to corruption and the restoration of civil liberties.

Paper Folding
SAIGON, Oct. 27 (NYT).—Dai Dan Toc, one of Saigon's leading opposition newspapers, announced yesterday that it will suspend publication "indefinitely" because government confiscations have driven it into bankruptcy.

VO Long Tieu, the outspoken publisher of the paper and an opposition deputy, accused outgoing Information Minister Hoang Duc Nhieu of conducting a "petty vendetta" against the paper. In the last month, Mr. Tieu said, it had been seized 11 times. Mr. Nhieu has resigned, effective when a new cabinet is formed.

Paper Folding

In Danang, more than 100 people marched peacefully today in continuing demonstrations against Mr. Thieu. The demonstrators accused Mr. Thieu and his family of personal corruption.

Meanwhile, the Viet Cong charged that South Vietnamese bombers had attacked their headquarters at Loc Ninh, 75 miles north of Saigon, killing and wounding an undisclosed number of civilians.

It said bombs fell in the center of the city and that the damage was heavy.

Darning Protest

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Tells Trial of Brainwashing in War

Ex-POW Says Burchett Aided North Korea

By Christopher Sweeney

SYDNEY, Oct. 27 (WP).—At a dramatic Australian court hearing, a former American prisoner of war in Korea has claimed that Wilfred Burchett, one of the best-known foreign correspondents specializing in Asian affairs, was actually a Communist agent who participated in the brainwashing of Americans captured in North Korea.

Although Mr. Burchett has acknowledged his Communist sympathies and openly supported the Viet Cong during the Vietnam war, his role in Asia has long been an enigma. However, Mr. Burchett, Australian-born, has vigorously denied that he ever worked as an espionage agent.

One former U.S. fighter pilot, close to tears, accused Mr. Burchett of personally editing a May confession made under intensive interrogation in 1952 which claimed that the American Air Force was participating in germ warfare.

Paul Kniss, a U.S. Air Force Lieutenant shot down in North Korea in May 1952, accused Mr. Burchett of playing a leading role in the North Korean propaganda campaign during the war. He also alleged that Mr. Burchett had tried to convince him to defect to the Communist bloc rather than be repatriated to America in September, 1953.

Mr. Kniss told the court along with three other former POWs that he had seen Mr. Burchett in China, a Army uniforms in North Korea in 1952. "He is a traitor to the allied cause," Mr. Kniss snapped during the hearing.

Libel Hearing
The accusations against Mr. Burchett, aged 63, have been made in a libel hearing before the New South Wales State Supreme Court in Sydney. For more than 20 years a correspondent

court through an interpreter of meetings with Mr. Burchett in the Mekong Delta in February, 1954.

He said that Mr. Burchett, accompanied by Viet Cong officers, attended a propaganda school in the delta and gave advice to cadres.

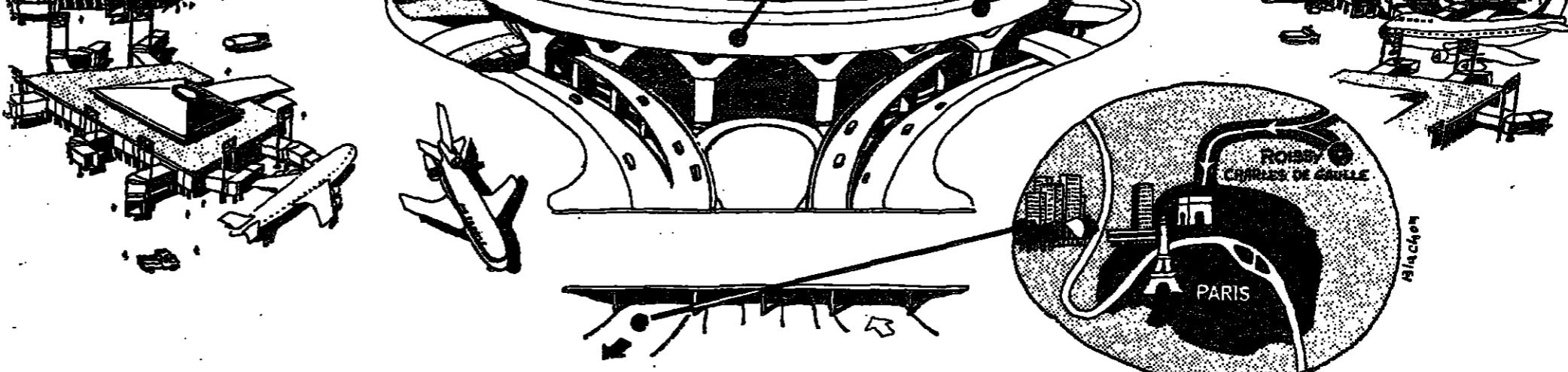
Soviet Agent

Earlier, a statement by former Soviet secret police agent Yuri Krotkov, who defected in London in 1953, was read to the court. Mr. Krotkov testified that during the early 1950s, Mr. Burchett boasted that he was "on the payroll of the party in Hanoi" and that during the Korean war he had driven "very valuable" information to the Chinese while ostensibly working as a Western foreign correspondent.

While the London Daily Express's correspondent in Moscow in 1957, the statement said, Mr. Burchett lived in a luxurious seven-room apartment in a block reserved for very important Russians.

The court was told by other former prisoners of war that Mr. Burchett appeared on a number of occasions in a Chinese Army uniform and in 1952 had addressed 1,400 POWs from a table set on a camp football field. One former British POW said that Mr. Burchett had warned him "I can have you shot." Although there have been no allegations that Mr. Burchett took an actual part in the main interrogations and torture, witnesses have alleged that he was involved in the process of extracting false confessions and their use for propaganda purposes.

The hearing is expected to last through this week.



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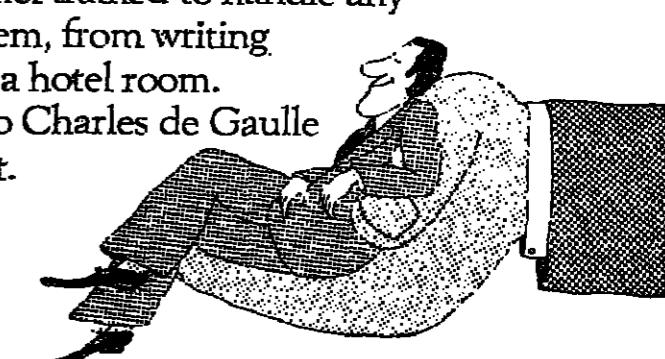
132

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Page 6—Monday, October 28, 1974 *

Thanksgiving for Vladivostok?

The most positive single achievement of Henry Kissinger's visit to Moscow (so far as the public knows) was the agreement that President Ford will meet with Communist party leader Brezhnev in the Vladivostok area on the weekend before the U.S. Thanksgiving holiday. Whether the results of that gathering will give any special sense to the traditional turkey is, of course, anyone's guess. The subjects of international discussion these days, whether in Moscow, Rabat, Geneva or wherever, are, as Foreign Minister Grumyko described the general situation of "exceptional complexity." So long as governments are willing to try to unravel such complexities, rather than throw up their hands and let the slogans and the guns take over, there is still hope.

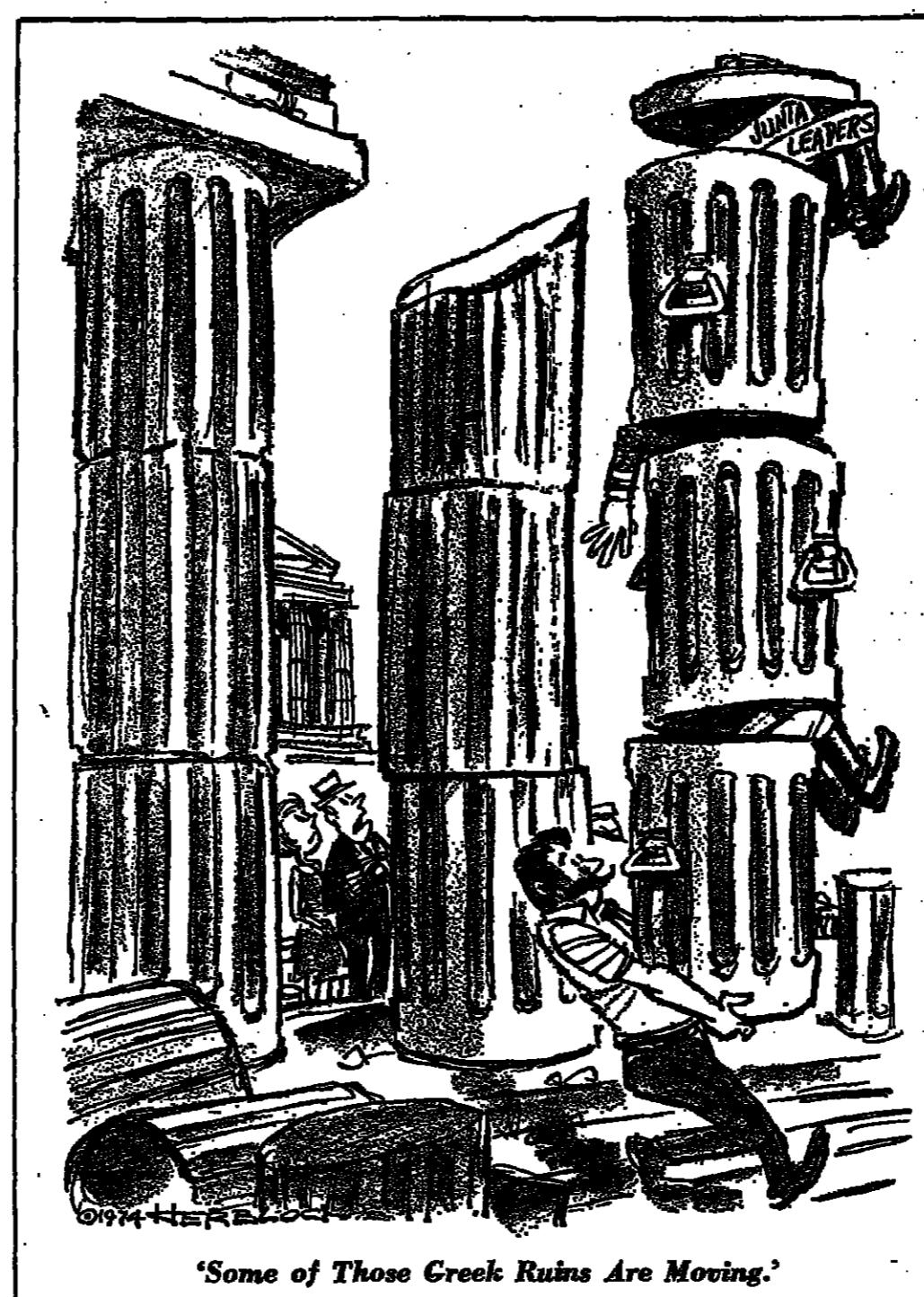
Among the intricacies facing the Soviet and American negotiators, the very nature of controlling armaments in a period when these are of truly devilish sophistication and versatility stands high on the list. The search for methods of comparison among different kinds of missiles is almost as difficult as getting defense officials to agree to any form of treaty control.

Then there is the stark fact that economics can be as deadly to the human race as nuclear weapons; there must be found some method of reorganizing global trade. The Soviet Union and China have been pointing

to the existing economic disarray as the product of capitalism, and have been very smug about their own Marxist, or semi-Marxist, approach to the problems of distribution. But they, too, are certain to be affected by the broader laws of supply and demand in the world, and they, too, are far from unaware that capitalism has produced superior techniques of production.

And there are those crisis points where reason has abdicated to force or to the threat of force—Indochina, the Middle East, Cyprus—or where political tensions might create revolutionary situations: Portugal, Greece, Italy and even Britain. To play these knife-edge regions as part of a cold war game could lead very abruptly to catastrophe; to change the rules of that game now calls for a degree of statesmanlike foresight and courage that has seldom been demanded of diplomats.

So there is reason to look forward to the Vladivostok summit, not for simple answers to world problems that will satisfy everyone, but for further signs that the recognition by both the Soviet Union and the United States of the suicidal folly of nuclear war also implies a study of the causes, as well as the tools, of such a war. One cannot apply to global politics Goethe's phrase that over every summit there is peace—but from the summit it might be possible to find the roads to peace.



'Some of Those Greek Ruins Are Moving.'

Confederal Europe?

For the last 16 years the wagon-train of European unity has had to move with the speed of its slowest mule, France. Gen. Charles de Gaulle's stubborn insistence on preserving French sovereignty and "independence" in decision-making was little challenged by his first successor, President Pompidou, although he did lift De Gaulle's veto on British entry into the Common Market. Now a new non-Gaullist president, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, is lifting De Gaulle's veto of merged sovereignty and political union.

Giscard d'Estaing took a low-key approach to this issue in his press conference suggestion this week that the nine Common Market countries move politically toward a "confederal" structure, a word De Gaulle and Pompidou had also used—in reference to a distant goal. But his remarks made it clear that a complete break with the Gaullist tradition was involved.

France has proposed to its Common Market partners that there be frequent meetings of a "European Council" of heads of government. The function of these meetings, the French President has now explained, would not be merely to exchange views but to exercise the "supreme responsibility" for concerting policy.

Majority voting on some issues would replace the Gaullist-imposed rule of unanimity

in all matters. Giscard d'Estaing proposed majority voting on a list of issues that did not involve vital national interests; but lest there be any mistaking of his intention, he noted that the drawing up of this list would involve a first "transfer of sovereignty for current questions" from national governments to the Common Market's Council of Ministers. Another French suggestion that breaks with the Gaullist past is that a date be set for the first direct elections to the European Parliament, whose members now are drawn from national assemblies.

Immediate action on these proposals is unlikely. Britain's Labor government will not want to inject the sovereignty issue into domestic debate at this time. Other Common Market governments, such as West Germany's, are less concerned with institutional questions right now than with Europe's urgent economic problems— inflation, payments deficits, declining growth rates, mounting unemployment and rising social discontent.

But the likelihood of common policies on these economic questions undoubtedly has been increased by the new perspective opened toward political union, a goal long-sought by most Europeans but blocked for almost a generation by France.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Europe's Oil Fund

Both the integration of Europe and a solution to the world's excruciating oil-money problem should be brought a step nearer by agreement of the nine Common Market countries on a collective effort to help their weaker members finance oil-payments deficits.

The plan to set up a big new European Economic Community loan fund, with an initial \$3 billion in money borrowed jointly by the Nine from the oil-producing countries, should serve a double purpose. One is to help lock up in five-year EEC bonds or in longer-term money instruments some of the Arab petro-dollar surpluses that have been going into volatile short-term bank deposits abroad, mostly in such financially strong countries as the United States, West Germany and Switzerland. The other gain would be to make these funds available to Common Market countries in trouble—Italy now, probably France, Britain and others next year—as they exhaust their ability to borrow in private capital markets abroad.

The \$3-billion target is small compared to the projected \$60 to \$80-billion-a-year surplus of the oil-producing countries, funds they cannot spend on imports and must in-

vest abroad. It is also small compared to the annual deficit of \$20 billion or more in foreign payments now being rung up by five Common Market countries alone: Italy, France, Britain, Denmark and Ireland. But it is understood that \$3 billion is only an initial goal. Bonn, which will be carrying the chief risk in the event of heavy default, rejected proposals for an initial fund as large as \$10 billion but it has left the door open for increases next year.

Administration of the new EEC fund will be entrusted to the Common Market's Executive Commission, strengthening this supranational body. Loans to Common Market countries will be accompanied by guidelines for domestic measures to reduce non-oil payments deficits, a provision that could move the community toward harmonization of economic policy and ultimate economic and monetary union.

The speed with which fears over the precedent-setting implications of the new fund were resolved at a one-day ministerial meeting augurs well for future oil-money cooperation both within Europe and among the oil consumers throughout the world.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 28, 1899

BERLIN—A telegram to the Berliner Tageblatt from Vienna reports that nothing is known there regarding a meeting of the three Emperors in Russian Poland. There have been no preparations made for the Austrian Emperor's journey. The report in question was to the effect that among the Tsar's hunting guests at Spala Castle would be the Emperors William and Franz Josef and the Archduke Francis Ferdinand.

Fifty Years Ago

October 28, 1924

NEW YORK—Miss Helen Keller, who has been blind and deaf from early infancy, is turning to the radio as a possible means of causing the deaf to "hear" and as an aid in comforting the blind. She has found that she herself is able to "hear" in the sense of distinguishing to the utmost esthetic nicely, musical sounds broadcast by wireless, by means of vibrations from the diaphragm of the receiver.

Three Men in an Aegean Boat

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—The most urgent task

Henry Kissinger has set himself on his current diplomatic foray is moving the Cyprus crisis along the path to peaceful settlement, thereby healing a serious breach in NATO. The undertaking's magnitude may not compare with the ultimate goals sought in continued talks with Russia; but the immediate dangers of failure are great.

Kissinger's efforts to get some motion on Cyprus have been delayed by two things. First, the U.S. Congress sought to impose a handicap on presidential policy-making by abrupt termination of aid to Turkey. This would have removed a principal trump from the secretary of state's hand as he began negotiations. Even now he has very limited leeway but at least he is not in a position of appearing an outright bully rider along with them.

The second obstacle has been Turkey's failure to replace the Ecevit government after it resigned.

Ecevit's widespread popularity, stemming from the handings in Cyprus, nevertheless has not yet enabled him to make a deal with other party leaders and his parliamentary backing remains a minority until next spring's elections.

Turkish Hurdle

Thus, curiously, the politics of Turkey, where a strongman seemed to be emerging, have proven to be a greater hurdle than the politics of Greece, where an entire system of government has been replaced. Kissinger desperately hopes to see a new Turkish cabinet formed under Ecevit within the next few days so he can include Ankara—and perhaps Athens—in his forthcoming schedule and pull Cyprus away from the brink.

Like Holly Golightly, Clark fled

a past that confined and embarrased him.

(He was Lyndon Johnson's faithful servant, the attorney general who prosecuted the physician who left Tulsa,

as Constantine Caramanlis, who created the archetypal, the hillbilly who left Tulsa,

as Lazarus Barnes and arrived in Manhattan as Holly Golightly, the plump playgirl of "Breakfast at Tiffany's."

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Before Ecevit's resignation, he

had already promised Kissinger

initial concessions. It wasn't entirely simple for him because of

his political situation and also

because he had initially offered a cantonal solution after the first

Turkish landing in Cyprus.

This agreed to split the island

into mixed provinces with the

largest of the five dominated by

Turkish-speakers situated in the

north. But when Kissinger passed

the formula on to James Callahan,

chairman of the first

Cyprus peace talks in Geneva,

the British foreign secretary fail-

ed to present the paper.

Restricted

Kissinger's margin of maneuver is very slender. Congress has put a time limit on future Turkish aid—unless Ankara budges considerably on Cyprus. This has irked many Turks who talk of quitting NATO completely. The Greeks themselves have already withdrawn from the alliance's military commands but are moving very slowly to implement their decision.

terical background. Prof. Arnold Toynbee wrote in 1928 ("The Western Question in Greece and Turkey") words that could apply today in Cyprus:

"The Greeks have shown the same uniformity as the Turks for governing a mixed population... the hard instinct can be relied on, as it cannot be in the West, to override the interest and judgment of the individual... Each nation fears that its own hostages in the other's territory may be ill-treated and that the other's hostages in its own territory may undermine its sovereignty, and such expectations have a fatal tendency to realize themselves..."

The U.S. Congress is perhaps less acquainted with this background than it ought to be. But then, as Toynbee also wrote: "Western sentiment about the Greeks and the Turks is for the most part ill-informed, violently expressed and dangerously infantile."

But Congress did not sufficiently appreciate either the present complexities or the past his-

tory of well-organized U.S. hobbies.

Today he is wearing Angl

socks (but not "earth shoes"—

he's out of uniform), Angl socks,

gray denim wash pants, a suit

jacket of a discordant shade of

gray, a white button-down shirt,

and a dollar tie no more than two

inches wide. It isn't clothing; it

is a costume.

It is post-Watergate haberdashery—part of the anti-pose pose, a sincerity gambit from Robert Hall. It is the carefully calibrated "unconscious" look for politicians cunningly convinced that dishonesty serves the symbolism of candor. This may be Nixon's unwitting revenge on Americans' sophisticated politicians wearing Angl socks, to create the image of people who disdain image.

Someone—Capote, perhaps—said

Holly Golightly was a phony, but a real phony, meaning that the

self she created for herself was

not real self; it just could not be

born in Tulsa, Texas. Similarly,

Clark, 46, the former establishment lawyer who now is smutting to a different fistic, is an

artifical, but not artificial.

A self-creation, he is a phony,

but a real phony—a work of art.

And having risen on the step-

stone of his dead self to what

he considers higher things, he

now wants to rise to the U.S.

Senate, where a real phony would

be an improvement.

New Pope

Clark's intellect is an invitation to circular reasoning. It is true that if an idea is liberal, he will accept it. But no idea can safely be called liberal until he accepts it. He is the new pope of that

persuasion.

He thinks President Ford's am-

nity program is harsh. He likes

forced busing to achieve integra-

tion. He thinks maybe the New

York City subway should be "free"

that is, people in Tulsa and

Omaha and elsewhere should pay

for it through federal subsidies,

even more than they already are

paying. He seems to think that

a business making a profit is vul-

gar. But he wants to tax busi-

ness profits to finance new social

programs.

Today he is wearing Angl

socks (but not "earth shoes"—

he's out of uniform), Angl socks,

gray denim wash pants, a suit

jacket of a discordant shade of

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It is post-Watergate haberdashery—

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J.P. H. 150

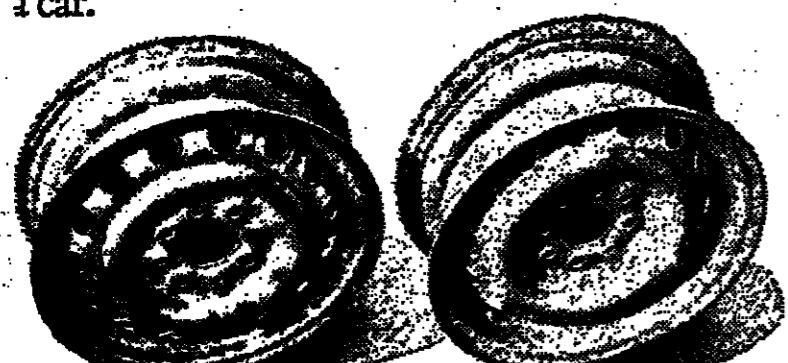
The biggest selling car in Europe in 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973.

For a year or two, it could have been the price. After that, it had to be the car.

You can get people to buy a car because of
ce. But you can only do it once.

If the car isn't everything people expected it to
they simply won't buy it again.

Therefore, there can only be one conceivable
son why Fiats have been the most popular cars in
top for so long. It can't be that we give people
s of a price. It must be that we give them more
a car.

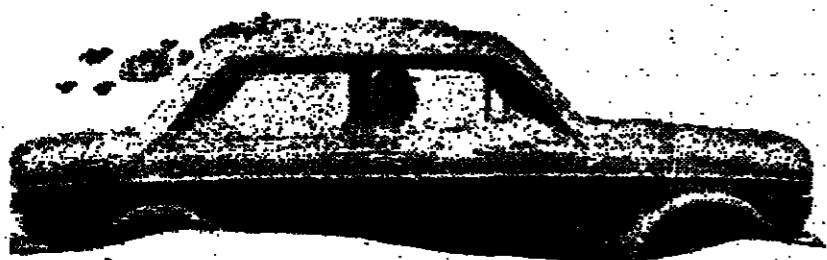


Without Fiat Rustproofing. With Fiat Rustproofing.

lot of car for the money.

With few exceptions, a Fiat gives you more
than other cars in its class. More legroom, more
headroom, even more luggage space.

A Fiat gives you features you wouldn't expect
a car in its price range.



In Sweden, where the winters last six months,
it last 10 1/2 years.

Disc brakes, front-wheel drive, and all independent suspension aren't only on our most expensive cars. They are on some of our least expensive ones too.

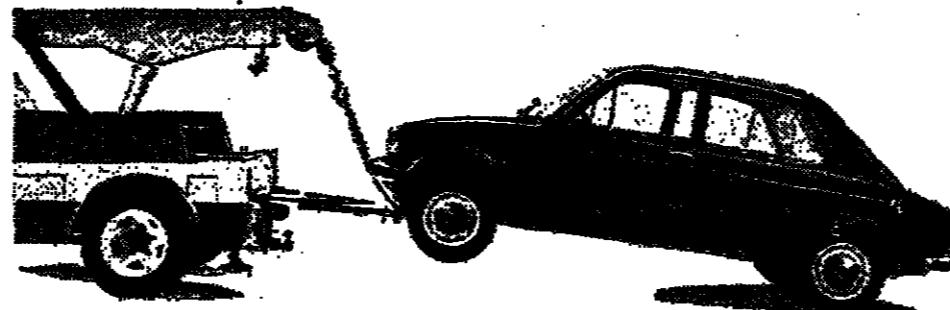
A Fiat is great fun to drive. If Fiats have become famous for anything, it's for this.

These are reasons people buy Fiats in the first place. But there are other reasons why they keep buying them. Year after year.

A lot of quality for the money.

In a test conducted by the Swedish government, it was found that the Fiat you buy today can be expected to last 10.6 years.

(Since the test was run on Swedish roads, through Swedish winters, in this country perhaps you can expect more.)



The Touring Club of Switzerland rated 34 makes of cars for breakdowns. They found 80% of them broke down more often than Fiats.

In a separate test conducted by the Touring Club of Switzerland, they found that of the 34 makes of cars they rated, 80% of them broke down more often than Fiats.

In still another study comparing every car currently being sold in the United States, they rated

the Fiat 128 as the best compact car on the road today.

The results of these studies aren't really as surprising as they seem once you consider these facts:

Fiats are the only cars in Europe taken off the assembly line at random every day and tested for 50 km.

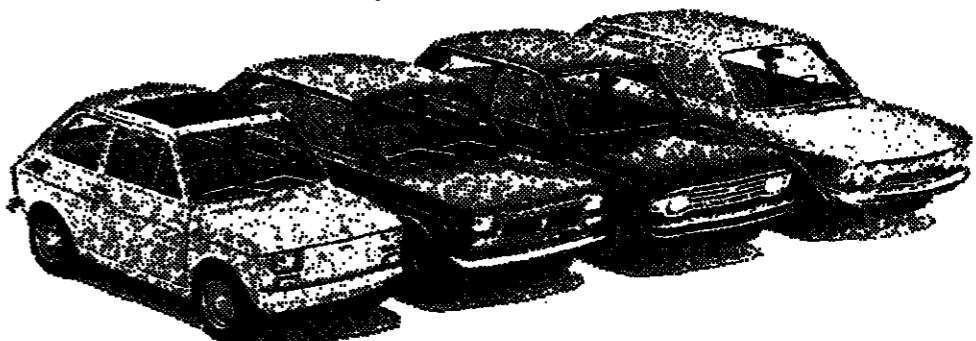
They're the first cars that offer a warranty against rust on all major body parts.*

Every Fiat engine, before it is put into production, is tested continuously for 1,000 hours. This is the longest, most punishing engine test in the world.

Fiat is the first of the world's car makers to make every worker responsible for quality control. And the cost of this quality control is the highest of all its competitors.

We could talk about our special valves, our advanced safety systems, our strenuous torture tests. We could go on forever.

But the best way to take advantage of these advances is the way millions of others have. Stop reading about them, start driving them.



*See your dealer for details.

FIAT

The biggest selling car in Europe
for the last 12 years.

Trade a Key Factor

Taiwan Beating Relations Cutoff

By Don Oberdorfer

TAIPEI (W.P.)—In the three years since it was expelled from the United Nations and lost many of its diplomatic ties, the Chinese Nationalist regime on Taiwan has created a new international life for itself through a variety of ingenious devices.

Only 32 nations of which the United States is the major power, still recognize the Republic of China government here. By contrast, 93 nations have established relations with the Communist government on the mainland. Several more countries are con-

templating the switch from Taipei to Peking.

In theory, Taiwan should be an international pariah but, in fact, it is not. The island trades with 136 nations, with a total volume close to that of mainland China: \$8.2 billion for Taiwan last year compared with \$9.3 billion for China.

Moreover, Taiwan is reported to have unofficial offices in about 70 countries which do not recognize it. Some of the offices handle visas and other travel documents, conduct cultural, public relations and information-gathering programs, and in fact operate with great similarity to the embassies which have been officially closed.

Expressed Regrets

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.
WASHINGTON (NYT)—New

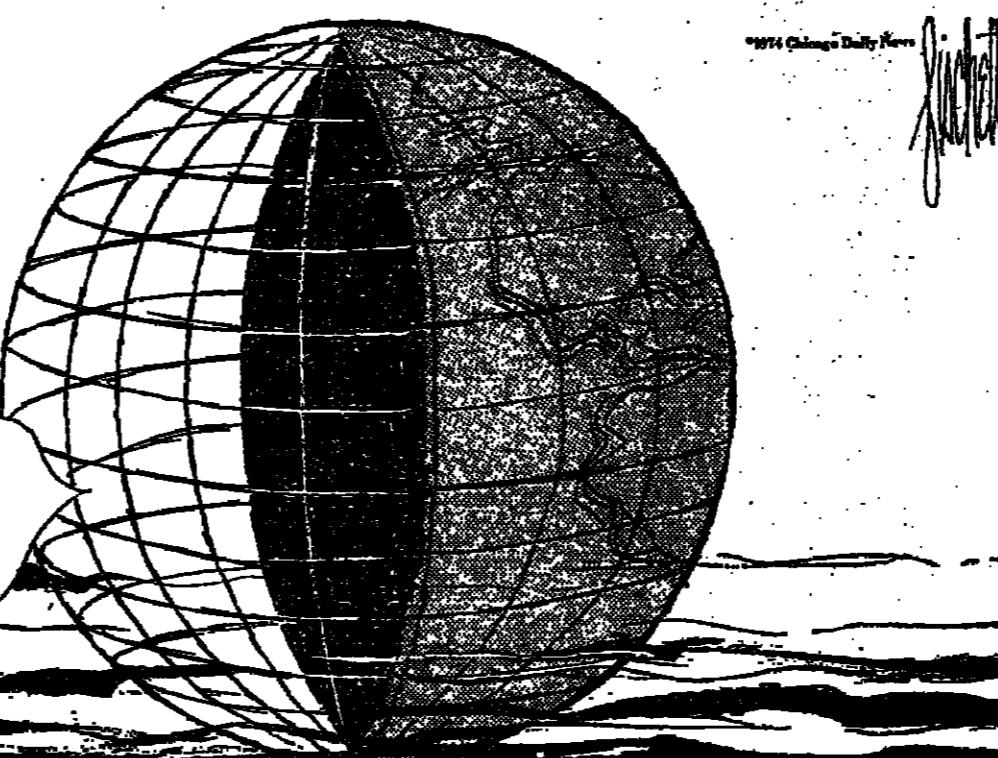
England haddock has been a staple of American fish markets since Colonial days. Today, the fish are so scarce that stocks are endangered and commercial fishermen are forbidden to seek them anywhere off the East Coast.

There used to be a large-scale sardine fishery off California. Today, California sardines are commercially extinct. There are a few left, but so few that it is not worth going after them.

Herring have virtually disappeared from the North Sea and the Atlantic coast of Europe. Fishermen learned all their migration points and systematically fished them out.

Such is the reality behind the popular conception of the teeming seas as a source of limitless food. Mankind is already putting a strain on the resources of the seas and showing these resources to be finite.

The possibility of getting large-scale supplies of food from the sea has led to the development of big ocean-going fishing fleets capable of going anywhere on the high seas and virtually fishing



'Half the World's Ribs Are Showing.'

Food Resources of Sea Are Not Limitless

out any stock of fish at any depth. The Soviet Union and Japan have been notable for the development of such fleets. Only in its tuna fleet does the United States compare with them, experts say.

Near the Limit

Specialists say most of the best-known food species of fish and shellfish are already being harvested close to the practical maximum. Some operations have been pushed beyond that.

Experts here singled out some striking examples of fisheries that should be made more productive by taking species that are either ignored or even thrown back.

One such case, according to Donald Whitaker of the National Marine Fisheries Service, is the so-called "by-catch" of shrimp fishing in the Gulf of Mexico. The by-catch means the fish taken incidentally in nets set for something else.

For every pound of shrimp taken in the gulf, Mr. Whitaker said, a shrimp boat is likely to haul in five to 10 pounds of other kinds of fish, most of them a source of edible, even tasty, food. Thus, he said, in a catch of 200 million pounds of shrimp, as much as 3 billion pounds of fish may be thrown away.

Another example of seafood species largely wasted is the Tanner crab, plentiful in the seas off Alaska. A fisheries expert of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration said the Japanese catch more than 100 million of these edible crabs each year in the course of fishing for pollock, but throw them all back.

But in 1971 it became clear that this resource was not endless. A combination of overfishing and a shift in the ocean current cut the anchovy population drastically.

By April of 1973, the Peruvian anchovy was in deep trouble. At midyear, anchovy fishing was prohibited to preserve the species. By then only 18 million tons had been caught despite the efforts of a huge fishing fleet and much of the industry was near bankruptcy.

Some anchovy fishing was permitted again this year, but only on a tightly restrictive quota basis. In only three seasons, the Peruvian anchovy had dropped from more than a fifth of the world's total fish catch to less than 3 per cent.

Most of man's effort to gather food from the sea is essentially hunting—whether this is gathering clams by hand or capturing

whole schools of ocean fish with power-driven purse seines.

But in recent years there has been increasing interest in sea food production of a kind more akin to agriculture. The general name for it is aquaculture. It has been practiced in various times and places for thousands of years. These efforts to produce fish and shellfish under controlled conditions give the world some four to five million tons of seafood a year and the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization has estimated that the total might be increased several fold.

Oysters are produced in large quantities under these semi-domesticated conditions in Europe, Japan, the United States and elsewhere. Milkfish are raised for food in brackish ponds and enclosures in many parts of Southeast Asia. Large quantities of mussels are raised in Spain and Portugal. The United States is the world's biggest producer of hatchery-bred trout.

Such aquaculture of many other species is under study for commercial development here and elsewhere. They include shrimp, salmon, scallops and abalone.

It seems clear that the nations of the world are becoming more and more interested in the seas as a major source of food. But as the pressure increases on those resources, food from the sea may increasingly become a source of dispute as well as nourishment.

With few exceptions, they believe the scandal that forced Mr. Nixon to resign will dwarf any positive accomplishments of his administration.

One reason the historians think Mr. Nixon will fare so poorly is the seriousness with which they regarded the Watergate episodes.

"I think it was damn serious," Mr. Williams, of Oregon State University, said.

Mr. Nixon attempted to invest the presidential office with far greater power than any of his predecessors, Mr. Williams said, and it posed the threat of "interest-group government"—the process through which various groups and segments of society influence executive policy-making.

When such an attempt is made, Mr. Williams said, "you're in big trouble. And I think that's clearly what Nixon and his group set out to do. So I think it was a major crisis... an attempt to depoliticize politics literally... which means that 99.9 per cent of the people get cut out of the process and become objects of manipulation."

Mr. Murray, of Pennsylvania State University, said, "I didn't think it would lead to an Adolf Hitler, as I heard some of my colleagues get very excited about."

"But I do believe that the tendency was of such a nature that, had the precedent been set, another president could have enlarged and expanded upon Mr. Nixon's loose use of presidential power because that's the way the presidency works."

"There is a lot of continuity in the last three administrations," Christopher Lasch of the University of Rochester said. "It may be that in the future the real aberrant president [for the growth of executive power] is going to be Eisenhower."

But Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr., of City College of New York, said: "Watergate can't be blamed on the growth in the presidential office."

"On the other hand, the growth of presidential power undoubtedly generated illusions... which fed into Nixon's agitated psyche."

I think Nixon and his crowd thought they could get away with anything and they came damn near doing it."

Although the former president has said he is banking heavily on his record in foreign policy, Watergate or the historical ledger, the historians are convinced that this will not happen.

"I think there will always be this blot on the man as president no matter how long we see his foreign policy working out," Mr. Degler said.

Watergate aside, most are skeptical about the lasting effects of Mr. Nixon's widely acclaimed diplomatic triumphs—most notably the improvement of relations with Russia and China and the settlement of the Middle East fighting of last year.

They are plainly critical of

U.S. Historians Forecast a Low Mark for Nixon

By Jack McCurdy

LOS ANGELES—John M. Blum, a professor of history at UCLA, was considering how to assess Richard Nixon's place in history:

"My own prediction is it [Mr. Nixon's reputation] is going to be low and get lower... when the full impact of what he did fully penetrates the minds of people who are still too young completely to have understood it."

Henry Steele Commager, probably America's best-known living historian, put it this way:

"Other things being equal, we haven't had a bad president before now. Mr. Nixon is the first dangerous and wicked president."

Richard H. Rovere, who has written books and essays on the presidency, said Mr. Nixon is "the first president, to my knowledge, who has really been a crook."

William A. Friedman Williams, a "new left" historian, said, "He's disgraced the office, disgraced his own career, disgraced the country. He's down, man, he's down."

Robert K. Murray, author of a favorable history of Warren G. Harding's conservative presidency in spite of its scandals, concluded:

"There is not a chance, not a chance, of Mr. Nixon emerging at any time from the shame and disgrace and the penalty under which his administration existed."

These comments, from a group of America's leading historians—liberals, conservatives and those of the so-called new left—many of whom will be writing the record of the Nixon administration, seem to bode ill for Mr. Nixon's great wish to be judged favorably in history.

Tentative Views

Their predictions are necessarily tentative and frequently qualified, chiefly because many of the government documents which will help tell the full story of the Nixon administration are not yet published.

But their verdict, even taking into account the qualifications, is clear.

Most of the historians interviewed think Mr. Nixon's conduct in office posed the gravest threat yet in the misuse of presidential power. All think the threat was of major proportions.

With few exceptions, they believe the scandal that forced Mr. Nixon to resign will dwarf any positive accomplishments of his administration.

One reason the historians think



Richard Nixon

other aspects of Mr. Nixon's eight policy, such as CIA involvement in Chile, support of dictators in Greece and Portugal and the treatment of Japan as an ally while making over to China.

Popular Opinion

Most of the historians believe Nixon administration's foreign policy achievements is very guided.

"I think where history disagrees with contemporary thinking is on the question of foreign affairs," Mr. Schlesinger said.

On China, for example, "Once the Cultural Revolution was over, for its own reasons wanted to break out of economic isolation... and again in 1968 they started sending signals to Washington to reopen things... It took diplomatic genius or virtue bring about the China policy."

Mr. Schlesinger and others scored the Nixon policy on name, international monetary problems, Latin America, Japanese Economic Council, the United Nations and the Strategic Arms Limit Talks.

"The one place where I give the Nixon administration some credit is in the area of East Asia," Mr. Schlesinger said.

Mr. Murray, of Penn State, said, "I know what the achievement is. It is by no means certain that he had a debate with the Chinese."

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British Intelligence Remains a Mysterious Business

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON (NYT)—The British spy, in fiction, is a handsom chap who wears the right clothes, appears in the right places at the right time, carries the right weapons, drinks martinis of the right mix and never does anything wrong.

In reality, what he does is a complete mystery. And the British these days are learning far more about the activities of agents of the CIA than they could ever hope to learn about their own espionage establishments.

The controversy over the covert operations of the CIA has once more underscored major differences between the 40-year-old foreign intelligence service here and its much younger counterpart across the Atlantic.

Britain's intelligence service, popularly known as MI 6, operates under far less restrictions than the CIA, and with far less money and much greater secrecy. Even if it did subvert foreign governments, the British public would not read about it in newspapers or hear politicians demand explanations.

In Their Glory

There are no significant checks by committees of the House of Commons, no open appropriations for its activities. Books published by former agents usually deal not with recent history but with experiences during World War II, when British spies were in their glory.

A government rule barring

public access to official documents for 30 years—relaxed a few years ago from 50 years—means that new material on World War II has become available.

"Our agents today are more tightly controlled despite the lack of parliamentary watchings," said an expert. "The foreign intelligence service is responsible to the Foreign Office and it just doesn't run off and do things on its own without all-around clearance."

There is some question anyway as to just how active the service is these days in such "black arts" as financially backing foreign politicians or engineering military coups. The general assumption is that covert operations of that nature are kept to a minimum and left more and more to the United States, which can afford far more cloaks and daggers, not to mention expensive satellites and electronics.

Although the work of the two civilian intelligence services is thus scrutinized, their directors have the right to go directly to the prime minister and bypass the formal chain of command. An intelligence assessment staff in the Cabinet Office is also understood to feed information to the prime minister, who is at the top of the whole structure.

For one thing, the service is limited in funds. The estimates of its annual budget, well hidden in spending

Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000				Net chg
	High	Low	Last	Net chg	
Beech cv5472	6	4	4	-2	
Belco cv5465	127	121	121	53	53
Belden cv5469	29	25	25	75	75
Bellcv5464	125	124	124	54	54
Bellcv5465	125	124	124	54	54
Bellcv5473	12	81	80	80	80
Bellcv5474	24	77	76	77	+2
Bellcv5475	12	81	80	80	80
Bellcv5476	11	80	79	79	-1
Bellcv5477	65	76	75	76	-1
Bellcv5478	72	73	73	73	0
Bellcv5479	140	41	40	41	+1
Berry cv5466	103	47	46	47	+1
Beth St. 162000	103	47	46	47	+1
Beth St. 162001	103	47	46	47	+1
Beth St. 162002	103	47	46	47	+1
Beth St. 162003	103	47	46	47	+1
Beth St. 162004	103	47	46	47	+1
Beth St. 162005	103	47	46	47	+1
Beth St. 162006	103	47	46	47	+1
Beth St. 162007	103	47	46	47	+1
Beth St. 162008	103	47	46	47	+1
Beth St. 162009	103	47	46	47	+1
Beth St. 162010	103	47	46	47	+1
Beth St. 162011	103	47	46	47	+1
Beth St. 162012	103	47	46	47	+1
Beth St. 162013	103	47	46	47	+1
Beth St. 162014	103	47	46	47	+1
Beth St. 162015	103	47	46	47	+1
Beth St. 162016	103	47	46	47	+1
Beth St. 162017	103	47	46	47	+1
Beth St. 162018	103	47	46	47	+1
Beth St. 162019	103	47	46	47	+1
Beth St. 162020	103	47	46	47	+1
Beth St. 162021	103	47	46	47	+1
Beth St. 162022	103	47	46	47	+1
Beth St. 162023	103	47	46	47	+1
Beth St. 162024	103	47	46	47	+1
Beth St. 162025	103	47	46	47	+1
Beth St. 162026	103	47	46	47	+1
Beth St. 162027	103	47	46	47	+1
Beth St. 162028	103	47	46	47	+1
Beth St. 162029	103	47	46	47	+1
Beth St. 162030	103	47	46	47	+1
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Beth St. 162069	103	47	46	47	+1
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Beth St. 162081	103	47	46	47	+1
Beth St. 162082	103	47	46	47	+1
Beth St. 162083	103	47	46	47	+1
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Beth St. 162093	103	47	46	47	+1
Beth St. 162094	103	47	46	47	+1
Beth St. 162095	103	47	46	47	+1
Beth St. 162096	103	47	46	47	+1
Beth St. 162097	103	47	46	47	+1
Beth St. 162098	103	47	46	47	+1
Beth St. 162099	103	47	46	47	+1
Beth St. 162100	103	47	46	47	+1
Beth St. 162101	103	47	46	47	+1
Beth St. 162102	103	47	46	47	+1
Beth St. 162103	103	47	46	47	+1
Beth St. 162104	103	47	46	47	+1
Beth St. 162105	103	47	46	47	+1
Beth St. 162106	103	47	46	47	+1
Beth St. 162107	103	47	46	47	+1
Beth St. 162108	103	47	46	47	+1
Beth St. 162109	103	47	46	47	+1
Beth St. 162110	103	47	46	47	+1
Beth St. 162111	103	47	46	47	+1
Beth St. 162112	103	47	46	47	+1
Beth St. 162113	103	47	46	47	+1
Beth St. 162114	103	47	46	47	+1
Beth St. 162115	103	47	46	47	+1
Beth St. 162116	103	47	46	47	+1
Beth St. 162117	103	47	46	47	+1
Beth St. 162118	103	47	46	47	+1
Beth St. 162119	103	47	46	47	+1
Beth St. 162120	103	47	46	47	+1
Beth St. 162121	103	47	46	47	+1
Beth St. 162122					

Foreman at 220, Ali 216½

omas A. Johnson
SA, Zaire, Oct. 27
one of the largest, and he said, as he
climbed from the ring, "My crowd, my crowd."

Flexing His Muscles

Less than 10 minutes later Foreman came into the stadium to thunderous applause and cheers. He waved to the crowd. Foreman wore a long, brown African robe called a boubou.

Then the fighters left the stadium area and the band went on playing. The drummer went on drumming.

Then, to keep time with the telecast, Ali came back into the ring to weigh in at 216 pounds. Foreman followed, weighing 230 pounds. Immediately after the weigh-in, Foreman took off his robe and flexed his muscles and the crowd again roared its approval.

Both boxers now were in the crowded ring at the same time. They were surrounded by scores of their aides and officials. For a brief moment, Ali acted as if he wanted to fight Foreman right away. He yelled and screamed and lunged through the crowd with his clenched fists. There was never any danger of the two men tangling, however; the crowd of aides and officials was too large. There was a danger of perhaps some of the people in the ring being trampled. The crowd shifted back and forth, making it difficult for either of the fighters to leave the ring.

From Weather

of newsmen, sides crowded in at ring-pm. An aluminum n constructed to cover ringside seats, the television equipment protect it from the rain. Two hours of the rainy normally begin in but, so far, they n. Atmosphere gripped last night. A local and a male chorus urge Foreman and Ali, you are not sons of Africa." A black American player, known as "Big Black," who p and horn-rimmed it steadily on the

All the challengers of the fighters to about 10:15 p.m. exploded in cheers and, led the crowd in "Ali Bomay!" This is expression for "Ali kill green shirt with of Zaire. President Seko and the words der one leader." Ali at the ring, flicking an imaginary op-

5 Winner

Nontitle Bout

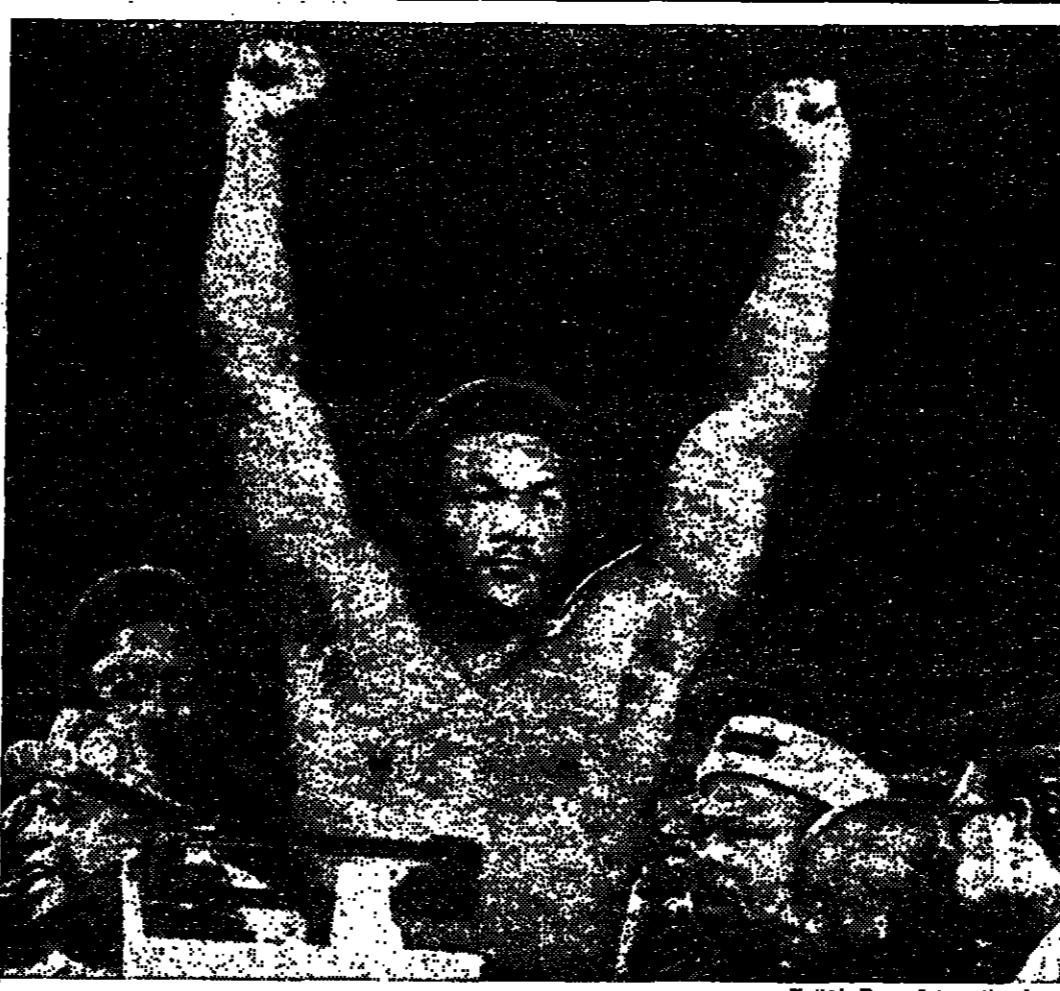
SA, Oct. 27 (AP)—ies, the World Boxing lightweight champion put out a unanimous decision over funny dull nontitle bout at Madison Square

rom Colombia, cutously unbeaten, on the second round him in the seventh, able to stop his inex-

ponent. And he said, as he

Heavyweight champion

George Foreman shows fans at weigh-in Saturday the weapons he's going to use to stop Muhammad Ali, bottom photo, in their title bout. Ali hit the scales at 216 1/2, while the titleholder was at 220 pounds.



United Press International

Fight Will Test Wisdom of Zaire

By Dave Anderson

KINSHASA, Zaire, Oct. 27 (NYT)—Shortly after Muhammad Ali arrived here several weeks ago, a visitor to the ivory market in this tropical city of 12 million people obtained a carved statue worth about \$250 in exchange for one Ali button and two Ali shirts. But the Zairian traders have learned,

"No buttons," they say now. "No shirts."

And so Zaire continues to emerge as an African nation. At 4 o'clock here Wednesday morning, in order to display George Foreman and Ali at 10 o'clock Tuesday evening in the United States, Zaire will emerge even more, or it will slightly submerge. Under an aluminum canopy in an 80,000-seat soccer stadium, the gladiators will serve as the most expensive public relations men in the history of world government.

Not far from the stadium, women wash clothes in a shallow stream. But each gladiator has been guaranteed \$5 million by Zaire for his presence in Africa's first world heavyweight title fight. For better or worse, the nation once known as the Belgian Congo will have experienced the boxing business. If it's an unblushing spectacle, Zaire will profit in stature. If it's a mess, Zaire will be remembered as another victim of boxing plunders, right up there with Sheshi, Montana, and Lewiston, Maine.

High Stakes

The bout is advertised here as a "gift from President Mobutu to the people of Zaire" but it's really a gamble, not a gift. Mobutu Sese Seko has bet \$10

million of his nation's future on this fight. Let those high-rollers in Las Vegas top that.

President Mobutu won't appear at the State du 23 Mai, named for the 1967 date when the People's Revolutionary Movement was formed. He will watch his \$10 million bet on a special TV hook-up in his palace. But the President, in a leopard hat and a leopard scarf, will stand down at the ring from a 30-foot-by-15-foot poster perched atop the stadium. His face is everywhere here—on billboards, walls and television. And his messages, in yellow French and English lettering on pale-green roadside signs, also are everywhere:

"A fight between two blacks in a black nation, organized by blacks and seen by the whole world, that is a victory of Zaire."

"The country of Zaire which has been bled of pilage and systematic exploitation must become a fortress against imperialism and a spearhead for the liberation of the African continent."

"We want to be free. We don't want our road towards progress to be impeded; even if we have to forge our way through rock.

Foreman Favored

STATELINE, Nevada, Oct. 27 (AP)—Harral's Tahoe Raceway Friday made heavyweight champion George Foreman an 11-5 favorite over former champion Muhammad Ali in their Oct. 30 title fight in Kinshasa, Zaire.

we will forge it through the rock."

"It is not enough for us to condemn colonialism, imperialism and racism, but it is also necessary to measure our capacity and our weakness and be united in order to face the challenge of development."

"The Foreman-Ali fight is not a war between two enemies, but a sport between two brothers."

The last sentiment is an idealistic political philosophy, but not a realistic boxing theory. George Foreman doesn't think of Muhammad Ali as a sportsman might. He thinks more of him as an executioner might. George Foreman just might be the heaviest puncher in the history of the heavyweight division. In his three title fights, he has demolished Joe Frazier, Joe (King) Roman and Ken Norton in a span of 11 minutes and 25 seconds over parts of five rounds. Ali hasn't demolished an opponent since he was champion. And that was more than seven years ago. He once leveled Cleveland (Big Cat) Williams, who had a Texas highway patrolman's bullet in him, and he flattened Zora Folley, old and weary. Ali doesn't have a punch to keep Foreman away from him. Foreman will walk through Ali's weak jab and demolish him as soon as he hits him with his best punch. That could happen in the first round.

Ali might confuse Foreman for a few rounds by dancing. But he can't avoid the champion for 15 rounds.

Ali's loyalists remember how he slashed Sonny Liston with his jab in winning the title. But that was more than 10 years ago. Ali was young then. Liston was aging. But now Foreman is young, only 25 years old. And now Ali at 32 is aging.

Ali surely will try to reopen the wound above Foreman's right eye that caused the postponement six weeks ago. But if Foreman thinks he might lose his title on a cut, he might become even more devastating. Rocky Marciano was like that.

All-watchers also have noticed his negative thinking. Instead of bragging how he will handle Foreman, he keeps talking about how Foreman can't really punch, as if trying to convince himself. He keeps talking about how Foreman's victims are never counted out, conveniently ignoring that they don't have to be counted for.

Norton, for example, didn't know if he was in Caracas or Caroline. All he knows is that Foreman can demolish him.

In boxing, there is always the suspicion of a fix. Critics contend that if boxing is to prosper, All must win. Foreman therefore would have to dive into the nearby Congo River. But that would not be too wise. Crocodiles swim there.

The only unknown factor is how the gladiators will react to competing at 4 o'clock in the morning. To compensate for it, they both are expected to take a nap around 8 o'clock in the evening. All will take another nap later on. In his white satin trunks.

Gymnastics Led

By Japan, Russia

SOFIA, Oct. 27 (AP)—The Soviet Union, with four gold medals, and Japan, with three, were the big winners on the final day of the 16th world gymnastic championships at Varna today.

The Soviet Union's Lyudmila Turishcheva won two of the gold medals at state in the women's division, taking the titles on the beam and in the floor exercises. Her compatriot Olga Korbut won a gold in the vault and East Germany's Annelore Zinke was first on the asymmetric bars.

In the men's division, Japan's Shigeo Kasamatsu was the outstanding gymnast, taking the floor and long horse competition. His fellow-countryman Eizo Kenmoto won a gold on the parallel bars while Nikolai Andrianov, Soviet Union, shared the title with Romania's Dan Grecu on the flying rings.

Fittipaldi Wins a Race of Champions

EMERSON FITTIPALDI

... in front again.

day, with the fourth heat scheduled for Daytona Beach, Fla., in February. Fittipaldi now leads the standings with 27 points; Fulmer and Pearson have 26 each.

Fittipaldi, who captured his

second Formula One world driving title this year, started second on the grid and gradually worked his way through the field as stock car driver David Pearson and South African Jody Scheckter alternated in leading the race.

The 27-year-old Brazilian drove past leader Pearson on the 22nd lap around the 3.34-mile Riverside International Raceway road course and won the 30-lap race with room to spare.

Finishing behind Fittipaldi, Fulmer and Foyt, in order, were Pearson, Richard Petty, Scheckter, Ronnie Peterson, Cale Yarborough, Johnny Rutherford, Graham Hill and Unser.

Fittipaldi drove the 67.5 miles at an average speed of 98.997 miles an hour.

The start was delayed more than two hours, first by foul weather that kept the raceway closed earlier in the day, and then by the first-lap wreck that involved six cars.

The pileup occurred seconds after the 12 loosely-bunched cars received the green starting flag.

Several of the cars got together in the narrow entrance to the first turn, about 100 yards past the start-finish line. Allison and Unser, who had started near the back of the field, were in the middle of it.

Allison's car left the ground after colliding with the outside guard rail. It landed on its wheels, badly mangled. Allison, national driver of the year in 1972, climbed out unaided but sprawled on the ground until an ambulance arrived.

A hospital source said extensive X-rays revealed no injuries. The driver got back to the track in time to watch the finish and promised he would be back in the lineup today.

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Pirates Ask Waivers

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 27 (AP)—

The Pittsburgh Pirates said

Friday they asked waivers on

catcher Mike Ryan to give him

his unconditional release. The

Pirates said they have offered

Ryan, 33, a managing job in

their minor league system. Ryan

has not yet decided if he will

Observer

Acute Pointlessness

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON. — Turn off your brains, roll down your socks and let's play "campaign" the game that asks the question: Is anything really going on here, and if so how can you tell?

Today's contestants are playing for a New York seat in the United States Senate. On my left is the barefoot boy from Texas, Ramsey Clark. Say "howdy," Ramsey.

"Howdy, y'all." And on my other left, a genuine New Yorker who has never been mugged, Jack Javits. What accounts for your astonishing mugged-free record, Jack?

"For the past 27 years I have been in Washington talking to the United States Senate. Under Senate rules the mugging of senators is out of order on the Senate floor."

You really know those Senate rules, Jack. As you have said repeatedly in this game, New York cannot afford a senator who doesn't know the rules at this astoundingly crucial moment in the tide in the affairs of men which, taken at its flood, can give the entire nation a pretty good eyewash. How do you counter Jack's move to sew up the big knowledge-of-Senate-rules vote?

"Howdy, y'all."

I didn't tell you to say "howdy" again, Ramsey. I asked how you planned to counter...

"Ain't counterin' it by sayin' howdy! Ain't sayin' things a man can say in this world more honest than howdy, and Ah ain't sayin' it right now. Howdy, East Side. Howdy, West Side. Howdy, all around the town."

What a move, Ramsey! Honesty! The most novel idea to hit New York since Stuyvesant swindled the Indians. What is your next move, Jack? Do you think honesty is too radical a concept for New York?

"I want every voter to know

Bordeaux Trial Opens Today in Wine Scandal

BORDEAUX. Oct. 27 (AP).—France's wine-scandal trial opens tomorrow with 18 defendants charged in frauds involving the most prestigious and expensive French wines.

The charges include mislabeling cheap wines with top-class Bordeaux names such as St. Emilion, Pomerol and Medoc, and using chemicals illegally to upgrade wine good only for vinegar.

The frauds were discovered in mid-1973, at the height of the Bordeaux boom when prices doubled and tripled over previous years, and which has since become a bust as the scandal sapped confidence.

that I not only endorse honesty..."

"Wow! This is dynamite, folks! But that I also wear socks. And not only socks. I also wear shoes."

This is something, folks. Really, something! Jack has taken the gloves off and shown us he has socks on. He's playing rough, Ramsey.

"Howdy, Syracuse. Howdy, Utica."

Ramsey. Ramsey! Jack has moved decisively to seize the big covered-feet vote. How do you, as the barefoot boy from Texas, plan to block Jack's daring move, particularly in view of the fact that under Senate rules it is out of order for a member to address the Senate in bare feet?

"Ah'm proud of my bare feet. Those bare feet are a badge of honesty. They prove to Buffalo and Giovannini and Pelham and Staten Island that no fat cat like Rockefeller can buy Ramsey with shoe-and-sock money."

Ingenuous, Ramsey. Jack will have to do some heavy undressing to overcome that tremendous gain you've just scored with the all-fat-at-barefoot.

"Howdy, Bronx. Howdy there, Mulberry Street."

Jack, how are you going to regain the confidence of the voters who want evidence of your poverty to support their absurd belief that poverty means honesty?

"Under the rules of the Senate, poverty is out of order. In order to conduct New York's business there as effectively as possible, I agreed to sacrifice a small part of my precious poverty and accept a \$15,000 contribution from Nelson Rockefeller to buy socks. Those socks—and I want everyone here to see this, they are, ladies and gentlemen—those socks are full of holes."

Holey socks! The mark of the true pauper who is, nevertheless, too proud to wear them and dignified to walk into the Senate without any socks at all on! Is there any way you can possibly counter this dramatic coup of Jack's, Ramsey?

"Howdy, Harlem. Howdy, Brooklyn Heights."

Does that mean, Ramsey, that you are ready to make the most daring move of all and discuss issues confronting America?

"Howdy, Conackie."

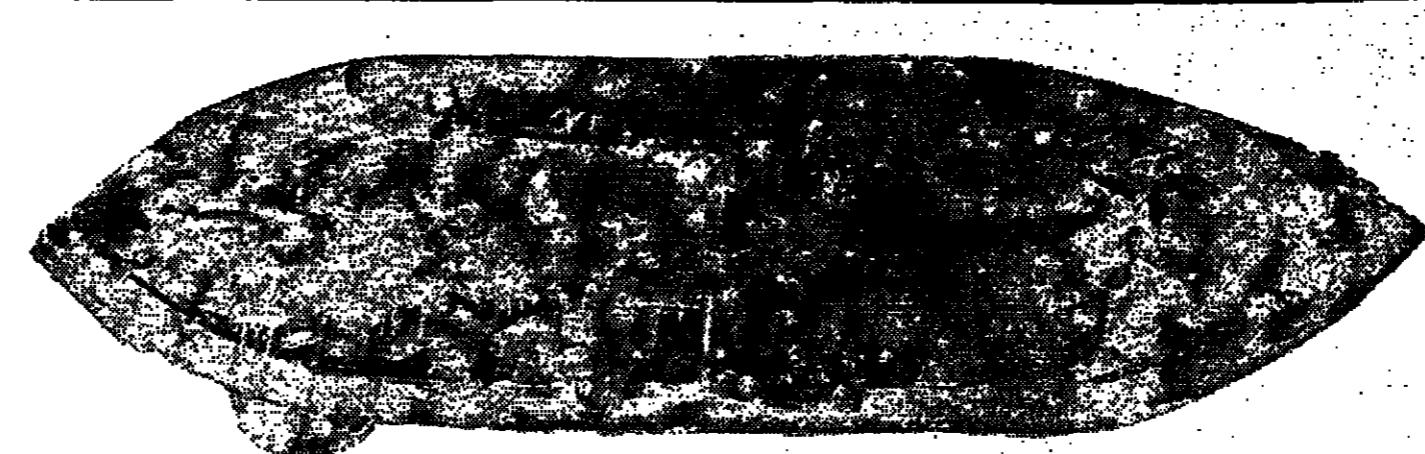
How about you, Jack? Do you want to risk everything by turning our attention to an issue of importance?

"I came here to play a game, not talk shop."

"Howdy, Schmetzday."

Correction

In the IHT of last Wednesday, the Observer column wrongly ascribed the authorship of "Guidelines for Equal Treatment of the Sexes" to Dorothy Yohn. In fact, the document was the work of a dozen men and women employed by McGraw-Hill. My apologies to them all.



Mosaic picture, pieced together from hundreds of underwater closeup photographs, shows remains of the Monitor.

Pictorial Proof: It Really Is the Monitor

By Ken Ringle

WASHINGTON (WP).—The

U.S. Navy has made public the first complete pictures of the wreck of the ironclad U.S.S. Monitor, which was found last year off North Carolina's Cape Hatteras 111 years after it disappeared in a New Year's Eve gale in the midst of the Civil War.

The pictures show the growth-encrusted wreckage of the famed "Cheesebox on a Raft" overturned on the ocean bottom under 220 feet of water, its hull broken in many places, its distinctive round turret askew beneath the wreckage.

The expedition confirmed the initial discovery of the Monitor by John Newton, marine superintendent of the Duke University oceanographic program, and Gordon Watta, a North Carolina state archaeologist.

Watta and Newton found the

wreck in April from pictures taken last April from the research vessel Alouette Seaprobe that hovered over the sunken vessel for several days photographing it with sophisticated underwater cameras.

The expedition confirmed the initial discovery of the Monitor by John Newton, marine superintendent of the Duke University oceanographic program, and Gordon Watta, a North Carolina state archaeologist.

By comparing the Seaprobe's photographs with Andahazy's sketch and detailed Civil War blueprints of the vessel, the team was able to confirm the wreck's identity as that of the Monitor.

The pictures show portions

of "armor belt" which encircled the Monitor at the water line as protection against ramming. They also show part of the vessel's propeller and stern keel and its bow portion which is well preserved.

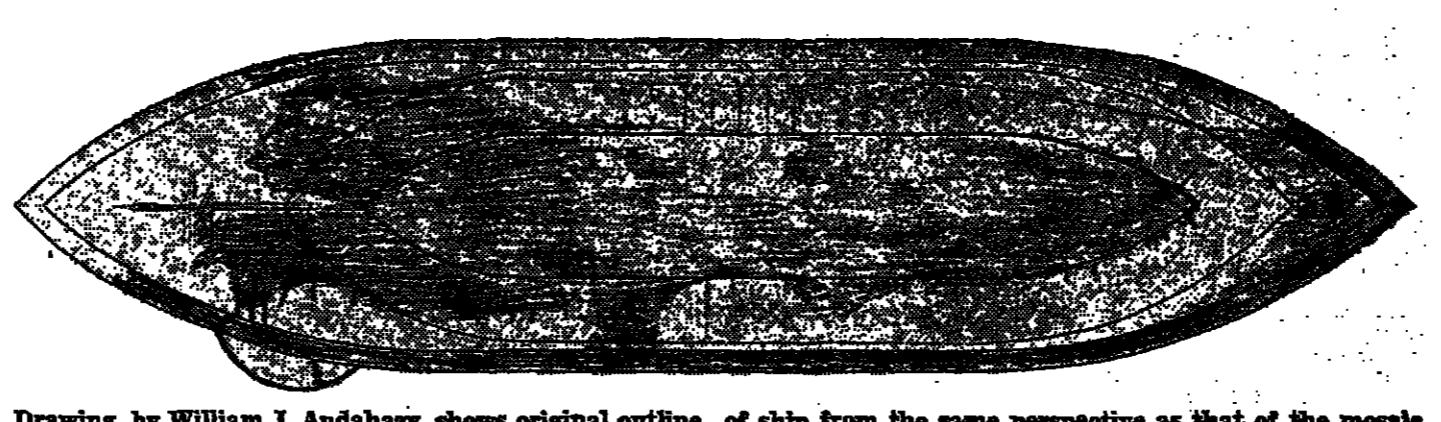
Much of the vessel's hull, however, has been staved in and broken, possibly by the action of depth charges dropped during World War II on sonar contact with what were thought to be German U-boats hiding off Cape Hatteras.

Efforts are now under way by the Interior Department to make the Monitor wreck site an underwater sanctuary to prevent further damage to the vessel.

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Drawing, by William J. Andahazy, shows original outline of ship from the same perspective as that of the mosaic.

PEOPLE: Mixed-Breed Skippy U.S. Dog of the Year

A mixed-breed dog that risked his life to save a 6-year-old boy, Donald King, from a rattlesnake, is America's dog hero of the year.

"We chose Skippy from the Orange County animal shelter because he looked the saddest of all the dogs there," said Mrs. Gary King of Santa Ana, Calif. "He looked as if he was crying. Skippy didn't even bark for quite a long time."

The feat that earned Skippy the annual award took place on March 17, when the King family was breaking camp, after a week-end outing near Santa Ana.

Donald, playing in some nearby high grass, suddenly screamed, "A rattlesnake!" Skippy, who had been with the youngster, came to his aid. Placing himself between the reptile and the boy, Skippy grabbed the snake between his jaws. The rattlesnake managed to twist and strike Skippy, piercing the skin of the dog's face with its fangs.

Another camper shot the snake. Skippy received a rattlesnake anti-venom shot and was placed in intensive care. Three days later, he was able to go home.

Two other dogs, Rex and Joe, have also received awards for their feats. They, too, are mixed breeds.

Rex, who according to his owner, 14-year-old Angela Jones of Davenport, Iowa, is "mostly terrier," was credited with finding a 2-year-old boy trapped in a garbage pail. Joe, who was named third-place winner for saving the life of 7-year-old Raymond Sampson of Saratoga Springs, N.Y., who had fallen through the ice.

In Mission, Texas, a garage person has found a giant mushroom weighing nine kilos while walking in the woods. Experts said the mushroom was edible.

Archbishop Fulton Sheen, at age 79, says he never will retire. "When I go to Heaven, I'll rest a day or two and then ask the good Lord to send me back," he said during a lecture in Indianapolis.

The archbishop spoke on changing attitudes toward love and said Sigmund Freud "changed the Greek meaning of eros to erotic and now the fig leaf which once was over the secret parts of man and woman is over the face."

"When true concern for eros vanishes, it becomes a case of when the experience, the thrill, is gone, love is gone," he added.

"This has developed into pornography, the abstract use of something for which the concrete use has been forgotten. Pornography has taken over the idea of love, instead of marriage and the raising of children."

After women have served their sentences, Mrs. Trube-Becker said, they can find no place in society. Their families reject them, and because they have no training, they are unable to find work.

While men's prisons have job training, women's institutions offer virtually none, she said. Mrs. Trube-Becker said, "Women are always forgotten."

Even a slow reader, therefore,

Fulton Sheen

could get through 24 hand

67 years, pacing himself while reading one page every 231

days, according to his spokesman.

"The book was never in

in reading demand. It was be

ing read once previous to the 1960s—In February, 1962, he

if late fines had been as

they would have totaled \$13

The spokesman said the

book has been recatalogued

back on the library shelves

for its third borrowe

**

A 19-year-old Polish girl

been awarded \$4,000 by a Warsaw

which said that a local th

had been negligent. The

was sitting in the seventh

watching a performance b

avant-garde theater group, "S

Sailor," when an actor leaped

to her lap. In the black

auditorium, the victim

began tearing at her

and bra. The coat was

The audience ignored

screams, thinking it was

the performance. She

was later treated for shock.

**

Betty Ford resumed her

as White House hostess. We

day night when she and

Donald gave a farewell

party for Brig. Gen. Alan

Hale Jr., who after serving

years as White House

as chief of staff

**

Stevenson, David Hartman

Japan, next spring to

Japan's Mount Fuji in his

Japanese promoter. He

announced Top Rank

the firm which promoted

versus much ballyhooed but

costly attempt to jump

River Canyon in Idaho in

summer, will coordinate

TV appearances in Japan.

He said Stevenson had

been technical

**

Young male graduate, do

ctorate, social work, to

England. He will

social events stock boy

on Sept. 26.

**

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French, American, Paris

French, American, Paris